ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

[LATEST PAGES.]

No. 52,551—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th May.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,397	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	5th May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June. 1902.
A STEAMER			15th July, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class. Rs. 800 for Europe: 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,303	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHITHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 1. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and List sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Rasoghat, Bengal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	264 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BANK STREET, BOMBAY

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WHISKIES.



TREACHER AND CO'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Imported from the Best Distilleries and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0
TREACHER'S	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky ... Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	"	32 8
TREACHER'S	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky..... A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	"	26 0
TREACHER'S	"OLD IRISH" ..... This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	"	26 0
TREACHER'S	"DIABETES" WHISKY..... Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	"	25 0

TREACHER & CO, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch. The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902, NOW READY POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

OUR HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA OVER 300,000 CIGARETTES WEEKLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tunny Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Pasta assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Grain, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of CAST-IRON PIPES and Special CASTINGS, from 3" to 20" bore, aggregating about 800 tons, more or less. Specification and details of the Pipes and Special Castings required can be had on application to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore.

Tenders should state (1) the names of makers and not merely of suppliers, (2) the time within which delivery will be made, (3) the rate for delivery on rails at Lahore, and (4) the rate for delivery at Karachi inclusive of Customs charges.

Payment will be made by the Committee at Lahore within three weeks of receiving delivery.

Tenders will be received up to 15th May 1902, and should be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Lahore.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right to accept all or any portion of any Tender,

DAV. JOHNSTON,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Lahore, 26th April, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER FOR EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HILL SCHOOL AT MUSSOORIE.

WANTED for the Boys' Department an Assistant Master, capable of teaching up to the High School Standard. Should be English-trained and certificated. Salary to a suitable person Rs. 140 per mensem rising to Rs. 180, with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting and medical attendance. The successful applicant should be able to join immediately on appointment.

Applications (by letter only) with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the undersigned up to 15th May 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Chairman, E. I. Ry. Schools.

105, Clive Street, Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, a European or Eurasian MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to prepare working drawings to instructions and rough sketches. Salary Rs. 120 with prospects of promotion.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 15th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

EVERY PIANO

SOLD BY

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

not only has a special

STEEL FRAME,

but contains various modern improvements in construction for extreme climates.

It is in consequence of these improvements that the PIANOS sold by SOUNDY & CO., LD., give such unequalled Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.

Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	...	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

FOR SALE.—Separately Cotton Spinning Machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, Green's ECONOMISER (256 pipes) &c., of Mahaluxmi Mills, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, No. 18, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—On Mount Pleasant Road, "MALACOFF LODGE," lately occupied by Mr. M. Mackenzie, Rs. 350. Apply to D. F. CAMA, 49, Nepean Sea Road.

TO BE LET.—On Mint Road, Cama's House, whole Rs. 300, or in parts, suitable for Hotel, Offices, Shops, Schools and Godowns. Apply to D. F. Cama, 49, Nepean Sea Road.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY, The CRESENT, Peder Road, and POTER'S BUNGALOW, Bandora. Apply CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., 21, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs, 4-12, per cwt, and Rs, 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation, Free delivery,—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOME.—Write for particulars. Boats rapidly filling. Write quickly to the UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION 16, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane. Bombay

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling, What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers on Railway Terminal

VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbeetles Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4As, 7As, 12As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.)

DIRECT THROUGH ROUTES
BETWEEN
BOMBAY, BANGALORE AND MYSORE
AND
CALCUTTA, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "Bogie" Vehicles, of the most improved description, lighted with compressed Gas, run between POONA and BANGALORE by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings:—

			H.	M.	Time H. M.
Bombay	G. I. P. R.	Dep.	14	30	
Poona	S. M. R.	Arr.	18	45	41 10
Poona	S. M. R.	Dep.	19	1	
Hubli	„	Dep.	15	14	
Bangalore	„	Arr.	7	40	

			H.	M.	Time H. M.
Bangalore	S. M. R.	Dep.	17	0	
Hubli	„	Dep.	10	2	
Poona	„	Arr.	6	15	42 5
Poona	G. I. P. R.	Dep.	6	55	
Bombay	„	Arr.	11	5	

Through Fares between BOMBAY and BANGALORE: First Class Bombay to Bangalore Rs. 46-9-0; Second „ do do „ 23-6-0; Third „ (by Mail) do „ 9-6-0; Third „ (by ordinary Train) Bangalore ..... „ 6-15-9

2. THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY also forms part of the most direct and cheapest through route between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE.

The following are the timings of the Trains from 1st May 1902:—

			H.	M.	Time H. M.
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Dep.	21	50	
Waltair	M. R.	Dep.	19	30	
Bezwada	M. R.	Arr.	4	18	63 30
Bezwada	S. M. R.	Dep.	6	0	
Guntakal	„	Dep.	0	40	
Bangalore	„	Arr.	13	20	

			H.	M.	Time H. M.
Bangalore City	S. M. R.	Dep.	13	35	
Guntakal	S. M. R.	Dep.	1	55	
Bezwada	„	Arr.	20	25	63 25
Bezwada	M. R.	Dep.	21	29	
Waltair	„	Dep.	6	50	
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Arr.	5	40	

Through Fares between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE: 1st Class Rs. 100; 2nd Class „ 48-11; 3rd Class Mail Rs. 21-5-3; „ Ordinary „ 14-11-3

3. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey to or from BOMBAY and BANGALORE, and the Trains of the S. M. Railway run through between BEZWADA and BANGALORE CITY in both directions. PASSENGERS to and from Calcutta and other stations on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways, change Carriages at Bezwada only.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 1st May, 1902, the TIME TABLES for certain Trains on this Railway will be REVISED, and particular attention is called to the TIMING of the following trains:—

POONA-BANGALORE SECTION.

1. There will be no change in the MAIL TRAINS between Poona and Bangalore which will leave Poona at 19-15 and Bangalore at 17-0 daily as at present.
2. The DOWN MIXED TRAINS leaving Poona at 8-15 will arrive at Belgaum at 3-11 the next morning, Hubli 10-45 and Bangalore 16-25 the following day.
3. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 10-30 instead of 7-45 and run through to Poona arriving there at 18-15.
4. LOCAL MIXED TRAINS will leave Hubli at 8-51 arriving Belgaum at 20-5 and leave Belgaum at 10-35 arriving Hubli at 18-15.
5. The UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Belgaum at 10-45 and arrive Poona at 12-40. The DOWN LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Poona 22-30 and arrive Belgaum 21-45.

BANGALORE-MYSORE-NANJANGUD SECTIONS.

6. The UP MIXED TRAIN from Mysore will start at 20 hours instead of 20-20 and arrive at Bangalore at 5-10 the next morning.
7. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN from Bangalore, will leave at 23 hours instead of 22-10 and arrive at Mysore at 7-30 next morning.
8. There will be no other changes in the Local trains between Bangalore, Mysore and Nanjangud.

HUBLI-GUNTAKAL SECTION.

9. There will be no material changes in the UP and DOWN MIXED MAIL TRAINS between Guntakal and Hubli.
10. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN now leaving Hubli at 7-0 will start at 11-30, Hospet at 18-27 and Bellary at 21-45, and arrive Guntakal at 23-50 connecting there with the Mixed Mail trains southwards to Bangalore, and eastwards to Bezwada.
11. The Up Mixed Train now leaving Guntakal 7-0 will start at 2 hours for Bellary. Hospet and Hubli, arriving at Hubli at 14-50 instead of 18-0 hours.

BEZWADA-GUNTAKAL AND GUNTAKAL-BANGALORE SECTIONS.

12. The DOWN MAIL TRAIN now leaving Guntakal at 18-50, and arriving Bangalore at 5-35 and the Up Mail Train now leaving Bangalore at 19-35 and arriving Guntakal at 6-9, WILL BE DISCONTINUED.
13. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 6-0 instead of 19-40 after arrival of the East Coast Mail from Calcutta and arrive Guntakal at 0-25 leaving there at 0-40 and arrive Bangalore at 13-20.
14. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-20 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 0-55.
15. A LOCAL UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 22-0 hours and arrive at Guntakal at 17-0 hours, connecting there with the Mail train to Madras.
16. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 23-20 hours and arrived at Bezwada at 3-45 connecting there with the Mail Train to Madras, and the UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 22-0 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 5-35 hours.
17. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 13-35 and arrive Guntakal at 1-35 leaving there at 1-55 for Bezwada, where it will arrive at 20-25 the following day, connecting with the Mail train to Calcutta.
18. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-10 instead of 7-25 and arrive at Bangalore at 21-40. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 5-20 hours and arrive Guntakal at 18-5 hours.
19. The TRAINS OVER THE KOLHAPUR, BIJAPUR AND SHIMOGA BRANCHES have been altered where necessary to connect with Main Line trains.
20. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations, and the Coaching Tariff and Time Table Book, published by the Company.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered play-ground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1889, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girl's School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed,

NAMELY.

Eleven for the Primary School This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time the candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working, year.

BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition .... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus .... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobo, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed....................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent, per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..................	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months..................	4½ „
„ 8 Months..................	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs, 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. TULLOCH,
Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December,

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 39 & 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN well up in Estimating and Drawing. Preference will be given to one who has held similar post on Railways, for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, to whom applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded, up to 24th prox.

KESHAVJI S. BUDHBHATTI,
A.M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Cutch State Railways.

Bhuj, Cutch, 25th April, 1902.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

		Rs.	a.
1	One D. B. C. F. Hammerless Gun, 12 bore by Lang, Pall Mall, in excellent order cost £40 ....Price	250	0
2	One D. B. C. F. Hammerless 28 bore Gun by Lyon and Lyon, in excellent order with a lot of cartridges ......Price	200	0
3	One Rook Rifle in excellent order with a lot of cartridges..........Price	35	0
4	Encyclopædia Britannica, 24 Vols. Half Morrocco in Revolving Case, all in good order ....Price	225	0

Apply to
MR. T. G. WILLIS,
Pleader and Notary Public, Agra.

WANTED

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER of not less than 5 years' experience as First Class Engineer and well acquainted with Fitter's and Turner's Work for Municipal Water Works. Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications. Free quarters provided. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay required, to the PRESIDENT, Ahmedabad Municipality. The selected candidate will be kept on probation for six months and will have to give three months' notice when leaving the service.

WANTED

FOR the LUCKNOW MARTINIERE, to FILL a TEMPORARY VACANCY, for, about 8 months, an ASSISTANT MASTER, European or Eurasian, to teach Latin, Geometrical Drawing, and Elementary Science.

Salary Rs. 200 per month with furnished quarters and travelling expenses to Lucknow. As the School is closed for two months, 15th August to 15th October. Rs. 1,600 would be paid for six months work. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by J. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Jim the Penman, by Dick Donovan	0	12
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
The Story of Teresa, by Anne Macdonell ...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
The Insane Root, by Mrs, Campbell Praed ...	0	12
In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage.	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ..	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 16), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold............	17
Examination and Certificate............	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

2 Phonographs in good order and 1 leather dressing bag.

Furniture, such as dining table and chairs, meatsafe, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirah, chest of drawers, sofas.

1 mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, carved peer table and teapoys.

1 Tent.

45 pairs new football boots, 24 pairs tan Balmoral boots, 35 pairs white canvas shoes and 18 pairs other variety of boots and sleepers.

1 platform scale and 1 beam scale.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Goverdhun—

F S and Co., 102-105 and 107-116—8 cases white nainsooks 32" by 18 yards.

F S and Co., 112-120—9 cases white nainsooks 32" by 18 yds.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Bhimabhai, consisting of gold sari (neck ornament), toolsipatis, gathla, vajrstick, gote, head and ear ornaments nose ring set with pearls, silver anklets finger rings, etc.

Also the effects of the late Keshavji Mudanji, consisting of gold neck chain, ivory bangles mounted with gold leaves gold rings, earring, silver toe-rings, goblets, silk and cotton wearing apparel, copper, brass and German silver utensils cupboard, pictures, box-shaped safe, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome victoria, with grey waler and harness.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 set brass mounted single harness, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 275 TONS NEW DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the places and time mentioned below by order of Hurdatrai Rampurtab and on account and at the risk of following persons,—

On account and at the risk of Tarachund Sitaram, at Dana Bunder, in the godown of Tullockchund Mamrai, at 2 p.m—

100 tons new Delhi brown rapeseed.

On account and at the risk of Goolabchund Bharani, at Cullian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co. at 3 p.m,—

50 tons new Delhi brown rapeseed.

On account and at the risk of Lachminaron Bharani, at Cullian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co. at 3 p.m,—

125 tons new Delhi Brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale,

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Daria Mahel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, Ditmar's hall and table lamps, Hyderabad, Persian and Cambay carpets, pictures, C-spring Perambulator, Treacher's large ice box with refrigerator, aviary on stand with birds Singer's model lady's bicycle, baba bicycle, Singer's sewing machine, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, safe on stand, Perkinson and Reymond half-plate camera, quarter plate camera, books, China vases, and table ornaments, 11 stops American organ, 2 dogs, rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with waler horse and harness, Hussorah fowls, turkeys, garden plants, one large oil painting representing beheading of Charles the First, etc., the property of ARNOLD JENKINS, Esq.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
1 four-wheel rubber tyred Rali cart very little used
1 showy Grey Arab horse 14'3 going in harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at "Craigthew," Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable household furniture garden plants &c., the property of F W SHAW Esq.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "WADIA LODGE," AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the bungalow known as "Wadia Lodge" at Matheran, together with the whole of the furniture and out-houses and about 6 acres and 12 gunthas of land known as plot No 87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Floral Fountain, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made by East Indian artists, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, marble top wash-hand, dressing and round tables, revolving and plain top office writing tables, side tables and teapoys, new designed double bedstead, single and double door almyras, cupboards and wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ripon Mill, Haines Road, near Jacob Circle, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made by Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, first rate pictures and oleographs, one mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one mahogany telescopic dining table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer's sewing machine, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. ENTWISTLE Esquire, Manager, Ripon Mill.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW known as "Sunder Vilas Palace," at Parel Hill, near the Government House.

Pursuant to the Order made in Suit No. 68 of 1897 (wherein Ruttonbai, widow of Oodhowjee Cooverjee, was plaintiff and Premjee Mowjee and others were defendants), and by order of the Receiver, Mr. Hunsraj Parmanand Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction ,on the premises on SUNDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p.m., the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three bunglows and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Parel Hill near Government House, known as "Sunder Vilas Palace," containing by admeasurement 11,315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Vaman Ballajee Agari, on the west by the Sivri Road, on the south by Vaman Abajee Hill, and on the north by Government Hill, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 35 and 95, and New Survey No. 14563—1433 and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. — and Ward No. 1734, and Serial No. 428 and is now in the occupation of the Receiver in the suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TYPES OF THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE Series of 12 Coloured plates of THE INDIAN ARMY, published by the "Army and Navy Gazette" Price 6d. Single plates 6 1-2d., post free.

COLOURED PLATES SHEWING OFFICERS'
NEW
SERVICE UNIFORM
will be published on April 19th.
Orders can now be booked. 6 1-2d. post free.

"ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
3, York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. ENGLAND, or may be obtained through Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla; THACKER, Bombay; and HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras and Bangalore.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re 1. Postage, half-anna!
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 2.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95	= plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 1-2	=plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London	23 3-8	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in New York	50 3-4	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'18	= — 1-2
Berlin Cheque on London	20'48 1-2	= plus 1-2
Exchange on New York	4'87 7-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	= — 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	"	= — 1-8

Specie Shipments.
Silver to Bombay £100,000
Gold do. .... £ 10,000

Arrival—" Mars."

Linseed 55 1-2. June-July. Sellers. Tone firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100. Imports 3,000. Spot 5 8-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5'6	5'5	5'4	4'33	4'28
—2	—2	—2	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000	bales.
Do. last year	13,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	"
Do. to Continent	2,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 11-16	— 1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	9'18	— 2
Do. do. Dec.	8'19	
Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	61000	
" Exports to Great Britain	31000	
" " to Continent	45000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	570000	
" " at Interior Ports	260000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 2nd May, 1902:—

Cotton	5,632 bales.
Wheat	8,013 cwts.
Linseed	9,438 "
Rapeseed	13,856 "
Gingellyseed	435 "
Poppyseed	9,181 "
Groundnuts	251 "
Castorseed	180 "
Rice	58,835 "
Myrabollams	1,979 "
Cottonseed	7,295 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Persia from London.

Gold Bullion ....Rs.	6,60,480
Silver Bullion .... "	24,59,701
Gold coin .... "	15,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	55,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" for exportation	3,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	73,000
" Actual exports	3,000
" Week's imports	52,000
" Stock	10,62,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	200
" Actual exports	Nil
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	90,000
" Indian	4,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks 3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			123 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "			165 1-2
Japan 30 " "			149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Firm.
Cash 99-2
1st Settlement 99-0

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May 5 do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May 5 do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May 7 do

SEEDS,—
Linseed.—Tone firm.
Ready } Forward } 10 0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 5 to 6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward } 6 14 to 6 15

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready } Forward } 8 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 27 12

COTTON.—The official quotations have not been noted to-day by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The market is dull, with prices Re. 1 to 2 lower, and scarcely any transactions reported.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th April 1902, as compared with the statement of 22nd April 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	April 22. Rs.	A.	P.	April 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,55,60,145	1	6	1,62,14,985	4	2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,84,09,876	7	11	7,90,10,978	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,869	3	10	3,37,444	14	2
Sundries	18,46,266	14	6	18,98,577	4	10
Rs.	12,71,10,157	11	9	12,84,61,985	13	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,12,49,344	0	0	1,18,12,455	0	0
Other authorised Investment	70,68,101	0	0	70,20,981	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,09,63,652	15	9	2,86,06,460	14	0
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,87,52,413	0	10	1,74,41,593	11	10
Bills discounted, &c.	2,24,14,867	12	10	2 30,19,322	12	6
Balances with other Banks.	11,18,358	5	11	11,20,931	8	4
Bullion	138	8	0	———		
Dead Stock	16,24,833	6	7	16,26,103	12	10
Stamps	14,681	6	6	14,224	5	1
Sundries	8,48,043	1	2	8,36,223	4	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,51,37,775	13	0	1,86,25,362	10	2
Do. at Branches	1,79,17,948	5	2	1,83,38,326	14	1
Rs.	12,71,10,157	11	9	12,84,61,985	13	6

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	21	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	14	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	2	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	18	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	67	60	146
Same date last year	70	63	193

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	10	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	19	17	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	5	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	8	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	11	7	13
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	71	64	129
Total plague deaths to date	113,975	96,956	
Same date last year	69	50	170

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDER—April 26, at Murree, the wife of Major H Brander, 32nd Pioneers, of a daughter.

GOODMAN—April 24, at Siliguri, the wife of William Goodman, M W S, of a daughter.

REID—April 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of F L Reid, Principal of Ajmere Government College, of a daughter (stillborn).

SHARP—April 23, at Kurseong, the wife of E E Sharp, Victoria School, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEALE—April 27, at Chunar, of chronic phthisis Margaret Beale (junior), wife of Surgeon R W Beale, (retired list).

CUZNER—April 22, at Ramsay Hospital, of pneumonia, Vivie Eunice, Wellesley Girls High School, Naini Tal, the only dearly beloved daughter of James and Tilda Marion Cuzner, aged 11 years, 4 months and 23 days.

McBRIEN—April 28, at Belvedere, Meerut, after a few days' illness, Emma Frances McBrien, widow of the late Lieut P McBrien, D A C.

STRICKE—April 27, at Vizianagram, Frederick Stephen John Stricke, Lecturer, Maharajah's College, aged 46 years and 7 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON — A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3	0
COMPLEXION PILULES — Make the Skin bright and clear.	0	12
COPAL VARNISH — For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2	0
CORN and WART REMOVER — Painless and Sure.	1	0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES — Promptly relieves and cures.	3	8
COUGH LOZENGES — From an old and well tried receipe.	0	12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER — Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1	8
DEPILATORY LIQUID — For removing superfluous Hairs.	1	8
DEPILATORY POWDER — A Cheaper form, very efficacious.	0	4
DERMALINE MIXTURE — For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1	0
DERMALINE OINTMENT — For use with the above Mixture.	0	8
DIALYSED IRON — Does not blacken the Teeth.	0	12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h 31m. Sun sets 6h. 23m. High water, 9-13m. 9-15a. High water, 9-13m. 9-15a. Low water, 2-45m., 3-2a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Indian Manufacturing Company, Humum Street 3 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tirol, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of April 1902, was 348, of which there were 55 males, 163 females, and 130 children.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for April 1902 shows daily average attendance 229; admissions 2,239. Prevailing diseases were fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,671. Among them the number of new admissions was 409; classified as below:—Men 121, women 140, children 148, total 409. The average daily attendance was 55.

A SAD ACCIDENT—About half past 7 o'clock on Friday evening, one Ali Moosa, a Memon, aged thirty years, was lying asleep on a hand cart in front of his house in Ghogari Mohalla, when a stone weighing about 10 lbs. suddenly fell on his stomach from the roof of the house, killing him on the spot. How the stone fell is not known.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Abdul Kurrim Haji Issa, a Mahomedan landed proprietor, who resides in his own house in Kambekar Street, has reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 192 from his room. The complainant suspects a servant boy aged thirteen, whom he had picked up in street about a week ago. The theft was discovered on the 18th instant after the boy had disappeared.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nawab Hoosein Mea, the Chief of Mangrole, who presided at the last Mahomedan Educational Conference and who had since been staying in Bombay, left on Friday night from the Grant Road Station for Mangrole. Amongst those present at the station to see the Nawab Sahib off were Prince Ranjitsingji, Prince Debisingji and a large number of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night a stevedore foreman named Mabrook, aged about forty years, while at work on board the steamship Bezwada, now lying in the harbour, met with a fatal accident by falling into No. 3 hold of the ship from the height of thirty-two feet. It appeared that deceased was sitting on the top of No. 3 hatch, directing the operation of loading stone ballast in No. 4 hold. He was brought up on deck where he died shortly afterwards.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Mahadhoo Jayajee, a hamal aged 40, at the morgue yesterday. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, and lived with his mistress, Sacoo, in the compound of his master. On Saturday last he had a quarrel with his mistress as he expressed his wish to go and see his wife at Mazagaon. At 12 noon on the same day a noise was heard in a tank in his master's compound, and the deceased was found struggling in the water. Subsequently the body was taken out and no marks of violence were to be seen on it. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of April the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,468, among them the number of new admissions was 482 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	223	102	118	443
Mussalmans	12	8	10	30
Parsees	3	3	1	7
Other Castes	1	1	0	2
Total	239	114	129	482

The average daily attendance was 49.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of April the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,062. Among them the number of new admissions was 629, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	16	4	14	34
Vanias	44	15	23	82
Brahmins	92	18	18	128
Lohanas	28	12	13	53
Other Castes	209	47	76	332
Total	389	96	144	629

The average daily attendance was 102.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The first distribution of prizes to the successful students attending the classes of the Parsee Girls English Education Society attached to the Fort, Chandanwady and Mazagon Schools, was held on Saturday in the hall of the Bai Bhicaijee Girls School, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar read a report on the work done by the Society from the time it was started in May 1897. About 800 girls had received an elementary English education in the classes with the help of a contribution of Rs. 125 per month for three years made by the late Mr. N. N. Wadia. About 300 girls were now on the registers. Mr. Wadia had during the abovementioned period contributed Rs. 3,163, while his widow contributed Rs. 685 since his death. The fee of one rupee levied from each girl realised Rs. 13,614. Some of the girls sang English songs and gave recitations. The prizes were then distributed by the chairman, who made a few remarks on the education imparted to the girls in English. Thanks were voted to the chairman, the managing committee, and the honorary secretary, and with the singing of the National Anthem, the proceedings terminated.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING EMPEROR.

LARGE MEETING OF HINDUS.

A VERY large meeting of members of the Hindu community was held last evening at Madhav Baug, the general assembly-room of the community on all important occasions, to adopt an address of congratulation to His Majesty the King-Emperor at his Coronation. The assembly room was densely packed to its utmost capacity, and much enthusiasm seemed to animate those present. Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhavdas was called to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, thanked those present for doing him the honour. He was pleased to see such a large number of Hindus assembled that evening. As was understood by them all, the object of the meeting was to adopt a loyal address of congratulation to the King-Emperor in connection with his Coronation. The duty they had to perform was a peculiarly sacred one. The early history of the Hindus, and particularly their shastras, furnished ample evidence of their loyalty and devotion to the Throne; and the chairman might say without fear of contradiction that his Hindu brethren still kept up that ancient tradition and considered that the salvation of the country lay in continuing the same line of conduct. It was their fervent prayer to God Almighty that the British might ever reign over them. The name of their late Queen Empress Victoria the Good, was still held in revered memory by the people of this country, both for the protection she gave to their religion and for the keen interest she took in their common welfare. The chairman felt sure that her son, the present King-Emperor, would follow in her footsteps. The chairman would not take up the time of the meeting any further, but would conclude with a fervent prayer that His Majesty and his noble Consort might long reign over them in peace and tranquility. (Loud applause.)

THE ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

Mr. Kalliandas Keshowdas read the address to be presented, which was as follows:—

To His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominion beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

The humble and loyal address of the Hindu Community of Bombay.

May it Please Your Majesty:—We, members of the Hindu Community of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, beg respectfully and humbly to offer to your Most Gracious Majesty our cordial congratulations on the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation. To us Hindus, loyalty and love for the reigning Sovereign are national virtues. They are not born merely of self-interest or expediency, but religious obligation inculcated by our Shastras, and hallowed by the practice of centuries. Our ancient literature abounds with ideals of sovereignty, which are associated with almost divine attributes, and the popular sentiment formed on such ideals is to this day a living force of infinite potentiality. The Hindu mind has been invariably recognized, as being deeply susceptible to kindness and generosity, and the Sovereign, who is always looked upon as the fountain-head of all goodness, draws to himself abiding love and gratitude. Your august mother, the late Queen-Empress Victoria, realised in her person the best Hindu ideals of sovereignty. The Hindu mind loves to dwell on the memories of such Sovereigns as Rama, Harischandra and Yudhisthir of Puranic fame, and Asboka, Akbar, and Shivaji of historic times. Along with these honoured memories, they gladly reckon the blessings and triumphs of the Victorian era. The accession of Your Imperial Majesty was hailed by the people of India with equal joy and confidence. They rejoice, that a Sovereign of such happy promise, such excellent training, and ripe judgment, withal, so singularly beneficent and high-minded as your Imperial Majesty is called upon to rule over them. They are happy at the thought that India is not to Your Majesty, a mere abstract entity. Your Gracious Majesty's visit to our country as Prince of Wales in 1875 could not have failed, they trust, to leave a lasting impression of the magnitude and grandeur of Your Majesty's Indian Empire, and they take it as an evidence of such abiding interest the fact that Your Imperial Majesty, soon after your accession to the throne of the British Empire, vouchsafed to the Princes and people of India, an assurance of sympathy and good will. They rely upon that assurance, and feel confident that your Gracious Majesty's reign will be, to India, an era of uniform peace, prosperity and progress. Your Gracious Majesty's Coronation is to us an occasion of great rejoicing and gratification, and we heartily pray that the Almighty may bless the auspicious ceremony, and grant Your Majesty as well as your noble Consort, a long career of happiness and enduring glory.

THE HON, SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

The Hon, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay humbly desires to express its sense of heartfelt gratification and rejoicing at the approaching ceremonial of the Coronation of his most gracious Majesty Edward VII, Emperor of India, and that with that view, the address of congratulation now read, be adopted.

Sir Bhalchandra said: I esteem it a great privilege to have the honour of proposing the first resolution at this meeting. The Coronation of a sovereign is not to my mind an occasion of mere festivity or display, it is a solemn, and sacred function, a religious sacrament, a ceremonial of infinite potentiality for goodness. It symbolizes the imperial power and marks an epoch in history. It serves as an awakening to the sovereign as well as the people of new promises and obligations, new aims to be reached and new triumphs to be achieved. A Coronation therefore is at all times a matter of universal rejoicing among the sovereign's subjects. But when the sovereign to be installed on the throne inspires personal devotion and esteem by his character for kindness and benevolence, as does His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, the rejoicing becomes a living reality, giving a personal zest and animation to each individual subject. This is the secret of the great enthusiasm which has been aroused throughout the British Empire and which has been ringing in the air with the din of preparations and the clang of movements all over the world. It is the pride and well deserved boast of the British that they have an Empire on which the sun never sets. From Canada on one side to Australia on the other, the whole sweep of the world contains countless people owing British sway and the Indians are not the least important of them all. We Hindus have a special reason to rejoice in that His Majesty King Edward VII like his late august mother Victoria the Good has always preserved a warm corner in his heart for the woes of India. It is on this account that we meet to-day to express our loyal sentiments of rejoicing and gratification on the forthcoming happy event, of the Coronation, and to adopt an address of congratulation to be presented to His Majesty on our behalf. Gentlemen the reign of His Majesty King Edward VII, is beginning under very happy auspices. The war which darkened the closing years of Her late Majesty's reign is now happily coming to an end and there is every prospect of as profound a peace prevailing in His Majesty's South African dominions as in other parts of the Empire. The glow of the last memorable reign is yet illuminating the horizon. His Majesty himself has had an excellent training in the duties of a constitutional sovereign and is endowed with gifts of head and heart which will enable him to fill his place with uncommon success. To us in India His Majesty is not a more symbol or an abstraction. We have a lively recollection of His Majesty's visit as Prince of Wales and we have every hope that the impressions His Majesty then received of our country still live in his mind. We Hindus have a wholehearted attachment to the person of the ruling Sovereign and to us it is a matter of particular rejoicing that a Sovereign in whom are centered our best hopes and aspirations and who has already given promise of being our best benefactor, is to be crowned and installed on the throne. (Prolonged Applause.)

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Sheriff of Bombay, in seconding the proposition, said he had no doubt that they would accept it with acclamation, the present was an occasion of an unusually joyful character. Many of those present might remember the enthusiastic reception accorded to his Majesty on his visit to this country as the Prince of Wales, in having been the first heir-apparent to the throne to set his foot on Indian soil. The loyalty of the Hindus to the throne was proverbial, and he had no doubt they would regard His Majesty with the same affection and devotion, which characterised their conduct towards the late lamented Queen Victoria. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Shamarao Vittal and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Baliaram supported the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

MR. MULJEE B. BARBHAYA.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya next proposed: He said, That the address just read and adopted be submitted to His Majesty, King Edward VII, in a suitable casket, and that the chairman of this meeting be authorized to sign the address and to forward the same to His Imperial Majesty, through the proper channel. They had every reason to congratulate themselves on the accession of King Edward VII to the British throne, as he was known to take a lively interest in the amelioration of the condition of the poor. As Prince of Wales, he sat on two royal commissions, one for the housing of the poor and the other for the treatment of the aged poor and on both those occasions he worked so attentively that the benefits of his labour were still enjoyed by the poor in England. (Applause.)

Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji seconded, and Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and Dr. Popat Parbhuram supported the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Dr. G. B. Parabhakar it was resolved to appoint a committee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the preparation and transmission of the address and the collection of the requisite funds.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings concluded.

MEETING OF KUTCHEE RESIDENTS.

BY a Gujerati notice signed in the names of Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, Chuttoorbhuj Morarjee, Ruttonsy Muljee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hasambhoy Visram, Haji Saboo Sidick, Khimjee Hirjee Kayani, and others, a meeting of the leading Kutchee residents of Bombay was called at 3 p. m. on Saturday at the office of Mr. Ruttonsy Muljee, Elphinstone Circle, to consider what steps should be taken to present an address, in their name, to the King-Emperor at his Coronation.

On the motion of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, seconded by Mr. Keshowjee Nathu, Mr. Hassambhoy Visram was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said they all understood the object of the meeting, which was to present an address to the King-Emperor, in the name of Kutchee residents of all communities at his Coronation. There were men of influence and wealth among the Kutchee residents of Bombay, and it would look creditable to their loyalty to present an address on the occasion of the Coronation. All those present, he trusted, would approve of the object.

It was proposed by Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Curri bhoy Ebrahim, and carried unanimously that a provisional committee (names given in the proposition,) be appointed to prepare the address of congratulation and make other arrangements in connection with it; and that Messrs. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Meghjee Valabhdas, Morarjee Kanjee, and Khimjee Hirjee Kayani, be appointed the secretaries to the committee, with Mr. Ruttonsy Muljee as treasurer.

It was proposed by Mr. Jethabhai Vardhman, seconded by Mr. Morarjee Kanjee, and carried unanimously, that power be given to the secretaries to raise a fund to carry into effect the object of the meeting, and that the maximum amount of each subscription be Rs. 25.

On the motion of Mr. Ruttonsy Muljee, thanks were voted to the chairman, and with a vote of thanks to Mr. Ruttonsy for lending the use of his office, the proceedings closed.

CORONATION ADDRESS FROM ANKOLA.

AN Ankola Correspondent writing on the 30th ultimo says:—

A meeting of the leading inhabitants of all classes of Ankola town was held in the open place in front of the Local Fund Bungalow on the 27th instant to arrange for the presentation of an address to His Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India on the occasion of his coronation. Rao Saheb S. N. K. Bijurkar Mamlatdar who was to voted the chair explained the object of the meeting and expressed satisfaction that such a large number had gathered for the purpose of paying homage to our beloved sovereign.

Mr. A H. Sukhtankar, medical practitioner, Shankar Anandrao Nadkarny, landlord and District Local Board member, Mukund Anant Pai land-lord, Mangesh Shantaya, Head Karkoon, Shivarao Narayen Aras, land-lord, Narhar Ghanasham, Local Board member and land-lord, Sheshadri Marte Probhu, and Sayad Badrudin Pirjade, land-lord, delivered speeches extolling the personal character and sympathetic nature of the King, the benefits conferred upon the people by the British Government and intimating their earnest desire to present an address to His Majesty on this solemn and auspicious occasion.

It was unanimously resolved that an address, printed on parchment in gold and colours, should be presented to His Majesty through the collector of the District. The chairman then thanked the people for the honour done to him in voting him to the chair and for the sentiments of loyalty expressed by them. Three cheers were given for the chairman for presiding and after loud and prolonged cheering and prayer for the permanence of the British rule, and the long life and prosperity of His Majesty, the meeting was dissolved.

THE SALE OF AN EMERALD.

A "SMART" TRANSACTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Inspector Power charged Abdool Rehiman Karimbux, an inhabitant of Lucknow, with stealing an emerald worth Rs. 8,000, the property of Naginbhai Ghelabhai, a jeweller in Shaik Memon Street, on the 11th April last, and with abetment of the offence—Mr. S. B. Spencer pleader appeared for the complainant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused with another person had at that time recently arrived from Lucknow. He went to the complainant's shop and sold him an emerald for Rs. 8,000. The emerald is alleged to be the property of a Begum. It was alleged that when the complainant went to his safe to take out the cash the accused substituted a false gem for the original one. The complainant did not notice the fraud on the spur of the moment but the following morning he found the gem to be a worthless stone. He informed the police at once, and Inspector Barker arrested the accused in the Teli Gully in Bhendy Bazar. Search being made a cheque for Rs. 4,000, part of purchase-money paid by the complainant, was recovered from him. Rs. 4,000 the cash part of the purchase-money was alleged to be with his accomplices who had left already Bombay. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the transaction had taken place in broad day light. The prosecution was merely a concoction and an afterthought. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "INDIAN FIELD."

JUDGING from the copy received of the first issue of the "Indian Field," a new sporting paper published by Mr. W.S. Burke, well-known to sportsmen in connection with the "Asian," of which paper he was the editor for six years, the venture should prove a great success. Mr. Burke's erudite knowledge of all branches of sport has enabled him to place before the sporting public a really admirable example of what a sporting paper should be, and we have no doubt but that in a short time the "Indian Field" will occupy the same position in India that its big contemporary does in England. We have no hesitation in recommending the paper to sportsmen of all classes.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Saturday.—A shallow depression has formed in the east of the Central Provinces and pressure is relatively low in Sind and the South Punjab. Pressure has changed irregularly over the most part of the country thus indicating unstable pressure conditions. Light to moderate showers have fallen in Assam, Bengal and South Peninsula. Jessore has received two inches, Calcutta one and a half, Tazpur, Burdwan and Mysore one, Barisal, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Purnea, Durbhanga and Mercara half an inch. Conditions to-day are less favourable for showers in Bengal. Showers will probably continue in the south Peninsula. The low pressure area in North West India is up to the present of no importance. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in defect in the Punjab the United Provinces, and Bengal, the defect being most marked in Bengal and excess in Sind, the Central Provinces and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk in some places.

Winds remain unchanged in direction and force.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° above the average at Bijapur, Bhuj, Deesa and Karachi, and the minimum from 6° to 8° at Amraoti, Deesa and Karachi. The maximum temperature varied from 113° at Jacobabab to 87° at Veraval and the minimum from 69° at Bangalore to 86° at Amraoti.

The skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Rain in light showers is reported from Colombo, Bangalore, Bijapur and Indore.

Thunder and lightning with or without rain is likely in the southerly portion of the Peninsula.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay 5th May, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rifle Association Prizes, which have not yet been paid, can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

3. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of Hockey Team will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Barbara, 2,444 tons, Captain E Fell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cardiff, 4th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2,198 tons, Captain W Smith, sailed on Saturday, for Jedah, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ville de Metz, 1,961 tons, Captain Richard arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Reunion, 22nd April, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain W G Williams, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Father Pialentine, Mr D Robertson and 4 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, sailed on Saturday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Mrs, three Misses and Master Deane, Master Mathews and one deck.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,522 tons, Captain E Warckmeister, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg, 29th March, via Antwerp, with a general cargo and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 1st May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Schmid and two infants, Major Sullivan, Mr A C Robinson, Miss Fraser, Mr and Mrs Hawkins, Mr W Marks, Mr and Mrs Lee French, Mr S Finney, Mr W L Maxwell, Mrs Caul, Capt Murphy, Mr Crit, Mrs Ramsay and 121 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 3.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	T D Kemp		Cruiser
R I M S Canning	Gordon	Wet Basin	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Vale	Wet Basin	I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N		—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N		—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N		—
Margareta	150 Baddeley		R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A Manaton	2625	Page	Amsterdam	5-5	Bombay Co
B C Macalister	1419	Walker			F M & Co
C Rostock	2884	Trulsem	Marseilles	7-5	V Bros
D V de Metz	1961	Richard	Dunkirk	16-5	K N & Co
F Torridge	2474	Evans	Hull, &c.	10-5	Graham & Co
O Orwell	2415	Frame	Dunkirk	10-5	W&A G & Co
P Q Alexandra	2788	Harris	Baltimore	6-5	Standard Oil Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	3-5	Shep'd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	5-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1 Olympia	3218	Osborne	London	10-5	W& A G & Co
3 Annie	2445	Wie	Antwerp	10-5	Bombay Co
5 Chusan	2852	Daniell	China	7-5	P & O Co
6 Nankin	2559	Benton	China		P & O Co
7 Newlyn	1848	Trebilcock	Hull	8 5	Ralli Bros
8 Tirol	1746	Bretfeld	Shanghai	5 5	A L S N Co
12 Persia	4198	Wheler	Aden	10-5	P & O Co
14 Adans	2173	Smith	Antwerp	8-5	T M & Co
15 Kincraig	2382	Gibb			W & A G & Co
16 Grantley Hall	2585	Hown			J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	6-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
	Weissenfels s	Warckmeister	Hamburg, Mar 29
3	R I M S Hardinge.	Baugh	Southampton, Apr 12
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Muscat, Apr 8
	Ville de Metz s	Richard	Reunion, April 22
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, May 1
	Barbara s	Fell	Cardiff, Apr 4
	Winchester s	Coulthurst	Barry, Mar 25
	Istrar s	Perks	Cardiff Apr 8
	Baron Innerdale s	Crockul	Batoum, Apr 12

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Bezwada s	Sharp	Calcutta
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull via Karachi
	Shabnoor s	Smith	Jedah
4	Scindia s	Williams	Calcutta, &c
	H M S Plassy	Moir	England

THE following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Persia, for London.
" Ville de Metz, for Dunkirk and Havre.
" Nawab, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Arrived from
1	Clan Macfarlane	Coast
2	Nairung	Bombay
2	Secundra	Bombay

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Buchanan s—35 cases whisky, H S. Smith and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Olympia s—5 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—9 cases gin, 40 cases ham, bacon and cheese and 194 cases provision, medicine, etc. D Cawasjee 9 cases photo materials, B Sakaram and Co.
Victoria s—6 cases photo material, etc. B Sakharam and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Wortburg s—155 cases window glass, V Mahomedally; 50 cases beer, D Cowasjee.
Lowenburg s—2 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee S Patel,

FROM HAMBURG.
Argenfels s—56 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.
Peninsular s—3 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Peninsular s—15 cases still wine, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Evangeline s—60 bales wool, R Nanjee; 58 bales wool, N Goculdas; 14 bales wool, G Gungadas; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, D Balcrishna and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, V Veljee.

FOR LONDON.
Olympia s—3 bales carpets, E B Sajun, 40 cwt old rubber, M Nursidas; 8 cwt deer horns, R Dhunjee and Co; 90 cwt deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, E Oomersey.
Grantbyhall s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, M Jamal; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and C to 23,000 cwt cottonseed and 1,040 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Manaton s—3,013 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Adana s—119 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 800 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 1 000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.
Annie s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Orwell s—2,001 cwt poppyseed, L Karamchund; 1,509 cwt rapeseed, 1,139 cwt linseed, 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 180 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Nankin s—81 cwt variari eed, A C E Motiwala; 25 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Nankin s—50 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Tirol s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Chusan s—28 bales piece-goods, R S N Talati and Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the Races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE.
Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Al'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28"	Scr	Lt J C Powles R N	5 34 48	2 34 48
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25"	Scr	Lt E C Carver, R N	5 41 5	2 41 5
P & O Valetta's Cutter 26"	5 12	Capt A G Cutitt, R N R	5 50 25	2 45 13
H M S Assaye's Cutter 25'	12 8	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N	5 58 34	2 46 26
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter's 25'	Scr	Lt E C Carver, R N	Did not start.	

Course No. 14 followed by Course No. 13—10'4 miles. 1s prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter 28."

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.
Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 15 10
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 18 20
Clotha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5 19 24

Course No. 9—9'6 miles. 1st prize won by Titmouse.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS B) RACE.
Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Pixie	5 13	Mr E R Smetham	5 46 51	2 21 38
Janetta	1 3	Officers, R E	5 52 39	2 31 36
Sayonara	15 38	Mr W W Petrie	5 54 33	2 18 55
Isca entered by		Mr E Faulkner	Did not start	

Course No 10—12'5 miles. 1st prize won by Sayonara.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS A) RACE.
Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 34 36	2 4 36
Melody Entered by	6 15	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5 40 59	2 4 44

Course No 10—12'5 miles. Wind W N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Turquoise.

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
and
For Travelling.

YOU MUST HAVE

PURE WOOL CLOTHING

if you are to live in COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out, COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be ABSOLUTELY PURE, SOUND WOOL THROUGHOUT, Affixing our "LALIMLI" label to all supplies as a warranty.

We manufacture every class of WOOLLEN and WORSTED GOODS, and welcome enquiries for large or small quantities.

Chief Manufactures :—

FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

THE
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

DON'T SCRUPLE TO
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS
AND
SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GOLD AND SILVER
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOL AND LIGHT WEIGHT BANIANS AND SOCKS FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR.

	Rs. As.	
BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BALBRIGAN VESTS.	14-0	HALF DOZ.
FINE GAUZE MERINO VESTS VERY LIGHT AND COOL.	24-0	HALF DOZ.
CHEAP SOCKS. BEST QUALITY NAVY CASHMERE SOCKS, LIGHT MAKE, FAST DYE	9-0	PER HALF DOZ. PAIRS.
DRESS SOCKS. COOL BLACK THREAD SOCKS EMBROIDERED FRONTS. Rs. 5-8 for 6 PAIRS.		DRESS SOCKS.

Asquith & Laird
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
BY
ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,
Special terms for Cash
or
Monthly Payments.
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CARPETS.
LATEST DESIGNS.
FAST COLORS.
ONLY VEGETABLE DYES USED.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.
WELL WORTH A VISIT.
Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
Also
PERSIAN AND BOKHARA RUGS IN STOCK.
M. BRESLAUER & Co.
7-9 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.
NOW READY.
A SOUVENIR OF THE SHANNON RIVER SHOW.
Published, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE.
By the Indian Textile Journal Company, Limited, Bombay.
THE ALBUM (which is 11 by 9 inches) contains a description of the Show and about 30 Portraits and Views.
PRICE Rs. 2-8 for Paper Cover and Rs. 3-8 for Cloth.
Copies may be had from M. C. RUTNAGUR & Co, 27, Meadows Street and from Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co., Meadows Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1902.

THE BOERS AND PEACE.

THE mail brought many contributions to the discussion of the prospects of peace, but they carry us no further. The brief telegrams we have received since the mail left have said all there is to be said : Although certain steps with a view to the termination of hostilities have been taken by the Boer leaders —entirely on their own initiative and without any previous understanding with Lord Kitchener—the situation has not yet developed sufficiently to enable anyone to say that it is either hopeful or the reverse. Meetings of Burghers are being held and it is believed the prospect is hopeful. The process of attrition continues without intermission—perhaps all the more effectually as the Boer leaders have temporarily withdrawn from the commandos. They have been so long away now that the men in the field have reason for anxiety and may surrender without authority, especially now that Manie Botha is gone. The Boer leaders have so far not made any proposals to Lord Kitchener ; nor are they likely to, until some time after the 15th instant, when, as Reuter says, they will hold a conference at Vereeniging. It is not considered probable that they will, in the first instance, propose such terms as will be acceptable to the Commander-in-chief. So far the Boer leaders have confined themselves to a very general indication of their wishes and their communications reveal no approximation to what the Imperial Government are prepared to regard as a reasonable basis for a settlement. A noteworthy fact in connection with the negotiations is that although Dr. Leyds declares no agreement can be arrived without the consent of the delegates in Europe, the leaders at Pretoria have made no application for the use of the cable by means of which to communicate with Mr. Kruger and his advisers at Utrecht. Dr. Leyds has asserted for the enlightenment of quite a number of interviewers that Messrs. Steyn and Schalk Burger and De Wet can make no terms without their consent. But nothing appears less probable than they will take the trouble to communicate with the absentee intriguers. If they agree to cease fighting not all the Krugers and Leyds still above the soil can compel them to resume, and we may safely take it that neither the poor old ex-president nor Dr. Leyds would be permitted to enter South Africa however they may wish to. They have had much too comfortable a time of it in Europe. They have been safe out of reach of shot and shell and although they have been enthusiastic in their admiration of the fighting qualities of their countrymen, they have firmly suppressed any inclination which may have pervaded them to return and stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren.

In contrast to the attitude of Dr. Leyds, it is instructive to refer to a recent article in which Mr. Frank Watkins, late member of the Transvaal Volksraad and a Transvaal Burgher discusses the probabilities of peace. "If the dominion is to start fair on its career, if it is to be enabled to establish its name and credit in the markets of the world, to make its importance felt amongst the nations of the earth, and to march steadily on the road of prosperity under a safe and competent guide it can do so only through British influence. This cannot be obtained by any patched-up peace or compromise, nor by negotiations with Mr. Kruger or delegates in Europe ; nor with that evil genius of the Transvaal, Dr. Leyds, who still pursues like a Nemesis the agonised and dying victims of his machinations. With the leaders of the fighting Boers alone should negotiations be carried on or terms offered. Those on the continent have degenerated into vilifiers of England, slanderers of her army and inspirers of caricaturists of her rulers." This is plain-speaking, and we have reason to believe that it expresses not merely the feeling of an individual, but of the educated classes among the population of both colonies. "Nothing short of independence" says Mr. Kruger. Nothing short of independence" echoes Dr. Leyds. The Boer leaders, however, have long ago recognised that the prospect of independence has disappeared forever. It would save the deputation in Europe much trouble if they would at once make up their minds on the subject too. It is thought by some of our contemporaries at home that in face of such an acknowledgment better terms may be offered. It has also been suggested that the Coronation would form a splendid opportunity to exercise the prerogative of the Crown and concede much which in ordinary circumstances might be regarded as weakness of policy. True, but the terms dictated by the Commander-in-Chief should first be rigorously adhered to and accepted. Surrender first, concessions afterwards—unless our generals are to be stultified. The Boers have been offered a representative Government to follow Crown Colony administration at the earliest possible moment. They have been promised that Government will deal liberally with them in the matter of re-building and re-stocking the farms, also in connection with the liabilities of the late republics. But it is not for the Boers to dictate terms as to the treatment of the Burghers of Cape Colony and Natal who took up arms against their own Government and, as has been pointed out again and again, it would be grossly unfair to the burghers who remained loyal not to punish those who, unfaithful to their salt, assisted the enemy and attacked their neighbours. Rebels must be treated as rebels, not as honourable antagonists.

It is feared, in some quarters, that the peace negotiations will be delayed by the obduracy of Mr. Steyn. The ex-president of the Orange Free State, it is anticipated will stand out, until his colleagues absolutely forsake him, for the pardoning of British subjects who deliberately entered into armed rebellion. But it is not for Mr. Steyn to dictate to Government on this subject, though he may plead for leniency, and it would be tantamount to a breach of faith with the loyalists to listen to him. We have broken faith with the loyal colonists in South Africa before and they will be more susceptible than ever on the point. The feeling of bitter disappointment and exasperation of the loyalists at the peace of Majuba and their resentment of the action of their own Government still remains. The Transvaal Burgher, to whose article we have referred, would not have Great Britain forget that their abandonment burnt deeply into the very souls of the loyalists, "who have ever since nursed a feeling of resentment against Gladstone and antagonism to Boer rule." From that date he traces the determination of many of the leading Dutch, at whose head stood ex-President Kruger, of establishing a great Dutch-speaking nation in South Africa. The Dutch Afrikander sentiments and aspirations had been excited and the retrocession gave them renewed hope of ultimate success. Perhaps in dealing with them hereafter his Majesty may be pleased to take the circumstance into consideration which may be held to some extent to mitigate their crimes. Such concessions by the prerogative of the Crown may tend to bring about the union of the South Africa peoples whose interests are industrial and who under British control will find, with restoration of peace and order, security of property, the smooth flow of the current of business, mutually beneficial, political and commercial intercourse, the securing for the inhabitants of the late republics, in common with the other civilised peoples of South Africa, of a commanding and dominant position over the hordes of barbarism and savagedom, and the placing of the white continent upon a footing of permanent peace and prosperity. If the Transvaal ex-member of the Volksraad can recognise this, there is hope for the future, and we may anticipate that his words will carry weight with his brother burghers when he assures them that this is what the union of the whole of South Africa means under a stable and firm Government with equality and just laws for all, and this is the boon to which the acceptance and maintenance of British rule will eventually lead.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

WE have reason to believe that before resigning office, Sir Charles Ollivant penned a minute on the subject of public improvements in Bombay. We are heartily glad that Sir Charles, who knows Bombay and what is necessary and desirable for the city better than any official now in the public service made recommendations which, if kept in view, those who glory in "Bombay the Beautiful" will have little to complain of. With our Improvement Trust charged with the duty of making public improvements paying concerns there is every danger of the destruction of the æsthetic beauty of the city ; and considering how the Trust is hampered in the matter of funds they could not be much blamed by Government if they permitted the building of a mews on the site of the University Gardens or the erection of chawls on the Oval. As to the Post and Telegraph Offices, a suggestion has been made which has the approval of both Departments. That is to hand over both the present buildings to the Telegraph Department, and allot a site on the crescent in front of the P. and O. Offices for a new General Post Office. The site in front of the Sailors' Home on the South-West side might be allotted for the purpose of building a new Town Hall with the remaining area laid out as a Public Garden. A suggestion has been made that the Bank of Bombay shall have the site of the present Town Hall and doubtless after alterations the present building would serve the purpose. The present Hall was built out of the proceeds of a lottery, but public sentiment to-day is against that method of raising funds, so, it is probable, we shall still have some time to wait before money will be available for a new building. A portion of the Crescent has been applied for, for the purpose of building a new cathedral, the old building being insufficiently large for present necessities. Had the Ecclesiastical Department proposed to retain the present historical building as the late Bishop suggested, as a parish church, all might have been well. But they proposed to demolish old St. Thomas's and sell the sacred site for building purposes. The proposal created an unpleasant sensation and Government is said to have refused to consider the claim for a new site at all. In connection with the Post and Telegraph offices scheme, there is one suggestion we would offer. When the extension of the Telegraph office was first suggested, it was objected to on the ground that it would ruin the site of the Queen's statue. In Lord Reay's time when an improvement committee was formed and various improvements in the Fort were suggested, the late Mr. Grattan Geary proposed the continuation of the Gymkhana road to Queen's-road northwards, beyond the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and pointed out what a magnificent approach to the Fort it would create, crowned by the Queen's statue in its present position. But the scheme was not carried, and the opportunity of creating this road was thrown away for the less picturesque project of the Improvement Trust. The base of the statue as it now stands, is gradually sinking below the level of the roadway and residents with an artistic eye have already begun to suggest the necessity of raising it on a plinth of from six to eight feet high. That will have to be done sooner or later, and no time more appropriate then the present. Let the Queen's statue be removed and placed on an elevated plinth in the centre of the University Gardens and it will serve the double purpose of maintaining those gardens intact and affording room for the extension of the Telegraph Offices in as ornate a manner as Government architects are able to design. Meanwhile, abolish the residential quarters in both Post and Telegraph offices, and there will be sufficient accommodation until the time funds are available for extensions and alterations of such a character as will be consistent with the glories of Bombay.

POLAND'S HERO.

ACCORDING to a writer in a current Magazine, Poland notwithstanding the terrible reverses she has met with and her entire disappearance as an individual State, still retains that staunch and unbreakable spirit which led her to shed so much blood in the attempt to thrust back the arm of the despot. The patriotism of the Poles and their love for their extinct kingdom burn as brightly as ever, and they still cherish the hope that Poland will some day rise again outof her ruins. There is in Switzerland at the present time an old castle on the lake of Zurich that may almost be regarded as a shrine for Polish pilgrims. When conquering Russia took away their country, the Poles, after wandering vainly in search of an asylum, at last found refuge in hospitable Switzerland at Rapperswyl. A castle was built there on the Lake of Zurich, and that castle is still devoted to keep alive the ever flickering flame of Polish nationality. In 1870 the late Polish Count Plater purchased the Castle, restored it, and made of it a Polish museum which was ceremonially opened on October 23rd. Previous to this, in 1868, a number of Polish patriots assisted by the Swiss and the Austrians, erected a national monument near the old castle, in memory of the centenary of the struggle for the independence of Poland. This monument which is as interesting for its artistic beauty as for the romantic associations that surround it, and consists of a graceful column crowned with the national emblem of the Polish Eagle, has been transferred recently within the walls of the picturesque old castle. The museum itself has become already one of the most valuable and certainly one of the most interesting collections in Europe. The article devotes much space, historical and descriptive to the life and character of Thaddeus Kosciusko, who devoted his life to the salvation of Poland, and who, the writer boldly asserts, would have gained for himself a place amongst the most renowned generals of his time, but for the overwhelming odds that were against him. Of Kosciusko the writer says :—"Never was there a more skilful and daring soldier, a more intrepid and brave leader ; and to this day his name is not only revered by everyone who has Polish blood in his veins, but his noble and chivalrous patriotism, free as it was from any desire for self glorification, has secured him a lasting fame in history. When Kosciusko died he bequeathed his heart to a friend as a legacy—an act that was not so much eccentric as symbolical perhaps. And his heart now lies in a silver urn and it is one of the most precious relics of the town of Zurich. All peoples have their heroes, before whose deeds, the deeds of others pale, but there is perhaps no hero worship so pathetic as the love of the men of Poland for Thaddeus Kosciusko.

LADY CURZON has been the first lady who has travelled on the Kalka-Simla Railway ; Her Excellency and party being taken up ten miles on April 30th. The Viceroy was to make a similar trip en route to Simla on Friday.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia which arrived in harbour on Friday morning from London with the English mail brought 4 officers and 57 reliefs for H. M. S. Sphinx.

WITH the visit to Mussoorie on May 1st the Viceroy's spring tour came to an end, His Excellency leaving Dehra Dun the same evening by special train for Kalka.

MR. KIRK, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Finch as Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has resigned the Indian Telegraph Department with effect from April 1st.

THE want of a Railway to the Southern Shan States is given in the last Administration Report as the only reason which prevents the extensive cultivation of wheat, potatoes, and grain in those fertile territories.

THE Manila papers to hand by the last Mail contain accounts of the discovery of a widespread treasonable plot among the citizens and Government officials of Tayabas. Several hundreds are implicated and will be put on trial.

THE pursuit of Ahmad Khan who murdered Arbab Farid Khan in the Sheran country some weeks ago, has been unsuccessful so far. His following, however, has been broken up, and he himself is now a fugitive in hiding. He has probably made for the Afghan frontier.

THE Indian Contingent camp during Coronation week in London, will be laid out according to a plan furnished from India. It will have a frontage of about 490 yards with a depth of 695 yards, and will serve to show exactly how our military camps in India are laid out. Every minor detail has been carefully worked out in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Simla.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : A rare occurrence and one which has probably never been tried before in Rangoon was an attempt to serve a notice for non-payment of income-tax upon a priest officiating at the altar. The notice was bandied about to every man in the street dressed in European clothing for some considerable time, and as it gave the church as the residence of the padre the Burmese process-serve entered the porch and was proceeding up the aisle, when two gentlemen ordered him out and thus prevented what might have been a scene. Friday was being solemnly observed as Good Friday at the church in question and certainly some apology or explanation is due from the Tax Officials to both priest and congregation.

THE importance of teaching cavalry to be good shots has been recognised by the military authorities in India and, as Sir Edmond Elles stated in his Memorandum attached to the Budget, the scale of ammunition for native cavalry has been raised from 80 to 130 rounds for practice purposes annually. This is a step in the right direction, as the sowar equipped with a 303 carbine will soon improve in his shooting, now that he has 50 more rounds to expend on the range or in practical exercise. By the time that he receives a long ranging rifle he should be a fairly expert shot, and he can then be taught the new role that cavalry have to play in the field. It is to be regretted that the new shot rifle is not yet available for issue, as the carbine is becoming an obsolete weapon, but still it is something gained to have got rid of the Martini-Henri with its black powder ammunition. The next big manœuvres in India will be in accordance with modern conditions of warfare, and the handling of the cavalry will show whether the lessons of the South African war have been fully appreciated.

THE results of the examination for the degree of Master of Arts of the Allahabad University which was held in March last, go a long way says the "Pioneer," towards justifying some of the criticisms which were made by one of the witnesses before the recent University Commission. Of the fifteen successful candidates no less than twelve offered English literature as their sole subject. Two successful candidates offered Sanskrit, and one Persian, while Arabic, physics, chemistry and mathematics were either not taken at all or tendered by unsuccessful candidates. The three candidates who offered an Oriental language, all passed in only the third division. It seems rather an absurd anomaly that a student should be able to earn an M. A. degree by being examined in English literature only, and it is not surprising to find that nearly all the candidates pounce upon this as the easiest way of obtaining the degree. Two only of the new graduates are Musalmans, and both stand low in order of merit. In the B. A. examination the Muir Central College has turned out 36 new graduates, and it is the only College which has two students in the first division. The Aligarh College has the large number of 31, but not one of these appears in the first division. In both the B. A. and First Arts examinations the number of candidates in the first division is surprisingly small, in the latter less than one per cent. as out of over 650 candidates only six gain this distinction.

WILLIAM BLACK, NOVELIST.

BIOGRAPHY BY SIR WEMYSS REID.

ADMIRERS of William Black—and for the last thirty years or so they have hailed from all parts of the world—will welcome the biography of him by his friend and sometime colleague, Sir T. Wemyss Reid. The more discerning among them—or, if you please, the more exacting—may object that the biographer is somewhat lavish in superlatives more befitting greater writers than Mr. Black, and in trivialities which might perhaps interest one if they were related of a Walter Scott, a Thackeray, or a Charles Dickens. However, the biography is, on the whole a very readable account of the career and the character of an author whose personality was as engaging, as lovable, as his stories—which, observes a reviewer in the "Daily News" is saying a great deal.

William Black, who died at the end of 1898, was born in 1841, in Glasgow, and in a quarter thereof—The Trongate whose ugly, beery squalor has all but vanished under the reforms instituted by the City Fathers. Of Black's boyhood little is said, except that his parents were Puritans of the straiter sort, and that, though poor, they had intellectual tastess and knowledge of books ; that the religious atmosphere wherein he lived was dreary ; that at the age of fourteen he was left fatherless, that he "never had any systematised education to speak of" (Black's own words), that his ambition was to became an artist, but that presently he found some employment in the office of the Glassgow "Citizen," where his first effusions had already begun to appear. It is clear that Black (like most men of fine talent) owed much to his mother, the dignified, shrewd old lady whom many of the novelist's London friends still remember. But it is equally clear that the keen eye for and passionate love of nature which distinguished the son was inherited through the father, James Black. The few facts recorded of James's education reveal one of the finest traits in the Scottish character. "Although his schooling had been no better than that usually enjoyed by the son of a small farmer, he had educated himself so that he could read the Greek Testament, and had even some knowledge of Hebrew." And here comes a quaint reminiscence : "French he had been taught as a boy on the lonely farm at Carnwath Moor, for his mother, with a provident care for the future, unusual even in Scotland, had caused all her children to be taught French—in case Napoleon's invading army should find fortune on British soil and they be deported to a foreign country." "Canny Scot," exclaims the Southron. Which suggests a reflection or two on William Black's own character. William Black was, of course, a Scot. But in Scotland there are two species of Scot.—the Saxon Scot and the Celtic Scot—the blend of whom is, we imagine, a considerable improvement upon either.

A COMPOUND OF SAXON AND CELT.

William Black was a compound of Saxon and Celt. Unless you understand that, you cannot understand his character. His biographer understands it thoroughly, as he shows in the many passages wherein he traces to their origins Black's turn of thought, subtle insight, occasional tendency to melancholy, shyness and taciturnity in society, "go," sportiveness, and eloquence among his few cronies, sensitiveness, intense powers of love and hatred, pride, contempt for self-advertisment and for the criticasters, artistic temperament, and strong sense of duty. As an illustration of the last-named trait, take a little story of Black's first day in London, some time in 1863, when, in his twenty-second year, he had come straight from Glasgow to try his luck in this maelstrom of life. Mr. Robert Buchanan, with whom young Black was "putting up," invited him on the morning of his arrival to walk out together and see London. A temptation, one would think. But William Black declined his host and old friend's proposal. He had undertaken to write something for "Once a Week," and ten horses couldn't drag him out of doors until he had done it. Such was Black from first to last. If he said he'd do a thing, he would do it. That, perhaps, was the practical, business, Saxon side of him. Nevertheless, the dreamy, meditative, poetical Celt in him might reveal himself at any moment. In analysing William Black's temperament, his biographer proves himself somewhat of a psychologist and philosopher.

Black accepted the first opening that came in his way—a clerkship in a mercantile office in Birchin Lane. One of his fellow-clerks, luckily for Black, turned out to be a son of the Mr. Williams who as "reader" to Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., "discovered" Charlotte Bronte. An incident of Black's short career in Birchin Lane deserves record, as an indication of his temperament.

The caretaker of the establishment had a little daughter, of whom the clerks made a pet. On the first Christmas that he spent in London—that of 1863—Black discovered in this upper room a little Christmas tree that the child's parents had provided for her amusement. He proposed to his friends that they should add to the girl's pleasure by burying in the soil in which the tree was planted a few small silver coins. The idea was at once acted upon, and the child enriched accordingly. In later years Black was very fond of playing the same innocent and amiable joke upon children whenever the opportunity occurred. He was in the habit, at one time, of walking in St. James's Park ; and here he caused many a little heart to rejoice by the gifts of sixpences and shillings that he would secretly conceal among the cloaks and hats that the children had discarded for greater freedom in their play. He delighted, after doing this, to retire to a little distance in order to observe the effect which their unexpected good fortune had upon the recipients of these tokens of his friendship.

HIS SUCCESS.

How William Black shortly became a contributor to the "Morning Star," how next he edited the "London Review," how he followed in the wake of of the Prussian Army in 1866, and in the "Star" described the theatre of war—all this is narrated in detail. In 1870 he became a member of "The Daily News" editorial staff, Mr. Frank H. Hill then being editor. In 1871, while Black was still at work as assistant editor to the paper, appeared "A Daughter of Heth"—not by any means his first novel, but the novel that made him famous. A good "record" that was for his first seven years in London, especially when it is considered how he stuck to his arduous "night work" in Bouverie Street. In the "Daughter," as also in the "Phaeton." Black revealed his great gifts as a descriptive writer. But these were still more signally manifested in his "Princess of Thule." It is not too much to say that this fine story, with its admirable painting of the unfamiliar Hebrides, awake in the reading public a new sense of beauty. Not until the publication of the "Princess" did Black retire from his labours on "The Daily News" even then, though he gave up political writing and the task of editing, he undertook the post of critic to the paper, and retained it for years. Just about this period Mr. Black was offered the post (an easy one) of London correspondent to the "Leeds Mercury," of which the biographer was then editor. Black, however, recommended that the appointment (a remunerative one) should be offered to his friend Mr. Barry, who, though in failing health, was equal to duties less severe than he was at that time entrusted with.

Barry accordingly became for a season the London correspondent of the "Mercury." assisted by Black, who undertook to supplement his work. The arrangement unhappily did not last as long as we could have wished. Barry's illness increased, and soon the bright young Irishman, who has left tender memories in the hearts of all who knew him, was stretched upon his deathbed. Then the chivalrous kindliness of Black's nature asserted itself. He was then in the fulness of his career as the most popular novelist of the day, and was able to command his own terms from the publishers, but he voluntarily undertook to do Barry's work as correspondent of the "Leeds Mercury" on condition that the latter continued to receive his salary. It is only the man who has to earn his living by his pen who can fully appreciate the magnitude and generosity of such a service. It was faithfully carried out by Black for several months, whilst his friend slowly faded from us. Very touching it was during that time to visit the dying man and to see the wistful tenderness of his gaze when his eyes rested upon Black.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF MANIE BOTHA.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Colonel Barker reports the capture near Frankfort of Manie Botha, the nephew of Louis Botha and De Wet's ablest lieutenant.

Colonel Rochfort reports that in an engagement on the 29th ultimo, Field Cornet Bekker was mortally wounded and Field Cornet Geldhenhuis wounded.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

It is announced at Ottawa that Lord Roberts has ordered the Sir Charles Ross' Rifle to be tested with a view to its introduction into the British Army.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CADETS.

President Roosevelt in presenting the prizes to the Naval Cadets at Annapolis urged them to remember that on some tremendous day it might depend on them whether the nation wrote its name in the world's roll of honour or knew shame and defeat. The prime factor in securing victory was the Navy, and if the Navy failed the nation was doomed to defeat.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE PEASANTS REVOLT.

PARCELLING OUT THE LAND.

Prior to the rising of the Mujiki in South-West Russia, the revolutionary party circulated a report that the Tsar had commanded the distribution to the peasants of a portion of the nobles' lands. The communal officials thereupon proceeded to make an orderly distribution leaving the nobles twenty acres apiece.

The higher authorities then intervened and destruction and incendiarism began.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

EULOGY OF COUNT MATSUKATA.

The "Morning Post" in a laudatory leader on the changes in the Japanese method of government and the improvement in their finance in the last thirty-five years, says how admirably Count Matsukata has succeeded as Minister of Finance, is perfectly understood in western lands.

The stability of the Japanese monetary system to-day so unchallengeable is one of the most encouraging of those indications of a brilliant future for the empire now perceptible on all sides.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Lord Lansdowne presented Count Matsukata to the King to-day.

Count Matsukata attended the Court at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

OPERATIONS IN SOMALILAND.

Colonel Swayne, with a flying column, has made a successful raid on the Eastern Somali tribes and captured a quantity of stock.

SERIOUS RISING IN CHINA.

THE TROUBLE IN CHIHLI.

FRENCH PRIEST MURDERED.

The collection of the heavy Catholic indemnities has caused a serious rising at Chingtingfu in Chihli.

A French priest has been murdered by the populace and his head paraded round the country on top of a pole for several days.

The Ministers at Peking are insisting on the immediate suppression of the disturbances, but a force of Yuan Shi-kai's troops sent to quell them lost eighty in killed.

Yuan Shi-kai is now sending three regiments to destroy the neighbouring towns.

Recently the people of the prefecture of Shuntefu, Chihli, refused to pay the new tax levied by the local authorities to meet certain indemnities arising from the late Boxer disturbance. The officials, says the "Shanghai Mercury," tried to bring them to submission by force, which, however, instead of gaining its desired effect, only drove the people still farther in their resistance against the taxation, resulting in a hot and fierce fight between them and the troops sent to coerce them to pay the tax. In this struggle the soldiers killed more than one thousand of the people, and destroyed many of their villages.

According to a Paoting dispatch, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has authorised the prefect, sub-prefects and chihhsiens of Chihli province to offer twenty taels for every Mauser rifle that may be turned over by the people under them and three taels for every flintlock gingal. The officials are told by the Viceroy that all arms must be handed in by the people within a certain date, after which if there be any subsequent insurrection where the people show themselves still provided with modern arms and am munition, or even old-fashioned muskets, the officials concerned are to be held responsible.

FAILURE IN THE WEST INDIAN TRADE.

Owing to the depression of trade in the West Indies, a firm of the highest standing, Messrs. Macfadyen and Company of London with branches at New York and Jamaica, has suspended payment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the replayed and match to-day between Scotland and England for the benefit of the sufferers by the Glasgow disaster, the teams made two goals each. Though the game was drawn, Scotland being one point ahead secures the Championship.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PREMIER AND CLERICAL INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

M. Waldeck Rousseau has issued a circular to the Prefects in which he stigmatises clerical interference with the elections as a flagrant and intolerable abuse of ecclesiastical functions, and asks the Prefects to report all cases to enable him to take what action is necessary.

RUSSIAN BANK AT MESHED.

The Russian Discount Bank of Persia has opened a branch at Meshed to promote the sale of Russian goods.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Amateur Golf Championship final Hutchings beat Fry by one up.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Serious disturbances have taken place in several cities in Portugal, which are attributed to various causes, but apparently indicative of general discontent with the administration.

There is a strict censorship of all telegrams.

There are signs also of disaffection in the army and navy.

DISASTROUS GALE IN JAPAN.

A gale caught the herring fleet on the West Coast of Yesso on the 30th ultimo, and 250 lives are reported to have been lost.

The corvette Murashi was blown ashore in the same gale, and is not able to float off. The crew was saved.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

At the Ranelegh Club yesterday the American polo team which is touring in England defeated a strong team of old Cantabs by four to nil.

The visitors played a brilliant game and were surprisingly quick on the ball.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam has proceeded to Paris and London.

The Hungarian Premier gave a dinner in his honour last evening.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

At the Royal Academy banquet at which the Prince and Princess of Wales attended, Lord Selborne responding to the toast of the Navy, said the transport department had conveyed half million men, 1¼ million of tons of stores excluding of forage, and 400,000 horses and ¾ mules to South Africa, and had employed nearly six hundred British ships. This unrivaled feat had been the work of a splendid mercantile marine. The continued enjoyment and possession of which was indispensable to the prosperity and even existance of the country.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The "Saint James Gazette" states on high shipping authority at Liverpool, that the Government has determined to grant shipping subsidies if found necessary.

MILITARY NEWS.

LONDON, MAY

General Pretyman has been gazetted to a first class district in India, replacing General Morton.

THE JAREHAT RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India protesting against the transfer of the Jarehat State Railway to the Assam Bengal Railway authorities.

THE MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER AT MIDNAPORE.

Mr. Knyvett who has just been relieved at Darjeeling of his duties as Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has been deputed to Midnapore to report on the case in which a Sub-Inspector was burned to death at Nandigram in October last.

ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

Mr. Banks Gwyther, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, was robbed in a train of a hand-bag containing a gold watch and chain and currency notes amounting to eleven hundred rupees. A young native who travelled with him in the same carriage has been arrested and five or six notes of Rs. 100 each have been recovered from him. He is now being tried at Dinapore.

NEW OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

A full bench of the Calcutta High Court decided on Friday last in favour of an Official Assignee. The oft recurring question of priority as between Official Assignee and attaching creditor or creditors of the estate, and effects of a judgment debtor who comes to be declared an insolvent since the attachment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Finnis, R. E., has been confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Director-General of Military Works.

The number of Imperial Service Troops attending the Coronation Durbar Camp at Delhi will be about 4,000.

Major Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry, we understand, will officiate as Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, vice Captain Barrow.

Sir Bindon Blood, Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, will probably proceed on 90 days' leave early in September.

Major Houston has been appointed officiating C. R. E., Allahabad District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, who reverts to the Home Establishment.

The Khar movable column in Lower Swat has been broken up. It is intended eventually to keep only one regiment of Native Infantry at the Malakand, but for the present two battalions will be stationed there. Those will be the 36th Sikhs and the 19th Bombay Infantry.

It is notified that the Viceroy has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of a medal with three clasps, inscribed, respectively "Defence of the Legations," "Relief of Peking" and "Taku Forts" to all troops and followers who embarked from India for service in China under the command of General Sir A. Gaselee, and were employed in the late operations in that country.

The following movements of troops have been ordered, consequently on the handing over of the posts in the Kurram Valley to the Militia:—Two guns of the Quetta Mountain Battery from Parachinar to Abbottabad; the detachment of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry to Headquarters at Nowshera, and a wing of the 19th Punjab Infantry from Parachinar to Kohat, and one company of the same regiment from Sadda to Kohat. These are the movements which we lately stated were likely to be ordered.

The following officers have been appointed to form the Followers' Committee: President, Major-General Sir Edmund Barrow; Secretary, Captain Mac C. Ray, 7th Rajputs; members British Service, Colonel Greenfield A. A. G.; Army Headquarters Royal Artillery; Captain K. Korpp, R. A., Punjab Command; Lieut.-Colonel Ramsay, 24th Punjab Infantry and Major Griffiths 16th Bengal Lancers; Bengal Command: Colonel, M. C. Barton R. E., and Lieut Colonel Wheatley, 23rd Gurkhas; Madras Command: Major Kerrick, 1st Madras Lancers and Major Johnstone, 1st Madras Pioneers; Bombay Command: Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry and Major Delamain, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Hyderabad Contingent: Lieut.-Colonel McSwiney, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; Indian Medical Service: Lieut.-Col. J. Shearer I. M. S.; Supply and Transport Corps, Major H. S. G. Hall.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Honourable Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived at Calcutta this morning at eight o'clock and received a most enthusiastic reception by over a thousand native gentlemen who were present on the platform with a band. On Tuesday night a public reception will be held and an address will be presented to him at the Town Hall.

HINDU FEMALE EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER A SCHEME.

A large number of leading members of the native community met yesterday and appointed Justice Gurudas Banerji, Justice Saloda Churn Mitter, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose and Norendra Nath Sen to consider a scheme for female education on Hindu lines, and to submit their report within a month.

DR. WATT OF DELHI.

After having completed a tour through Oudh, Dr. Watt, Director of the Delhi Art Exhibition, leaves Calcutta for Burma by steamer Madura this morning. Dr. Watt is accompanied by Mr. Percy Brown Assistant Director, and his personal Assistant, Mr. E. Vieux.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT MAHABLESHWAR.

MAY, 3.

A somewhat serious accident occurred here on Friday afternoon: Mrs. Willis, wife of the popular Superintendent, was driving with Mrs. Whitworth, when the horses took fright and bolted, taking the road home. When in the avenue of Lieut.-Colonel Willis's bungalow, they swerved at a rather sharp turn and the carriage was overturned, Mrs. Whitworth fell clear of the vehicle and escaped with the fracture of a small bone in the ankle, but Mrs. Willis fared badly. The carriage in overturning fell on her arm and leg, breaking both. The limbs have been set, and both ladies are doing as well as can be expected. The horses, it seems, were frightened by a tonga running too close and touching one of them.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Captain G. J. Baugh, R. I. M. arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southampton which port she left on 12th April, having called at Port Said on the 22nd and Aden on the 27th idem. She brought details of different regiments consisting of 48 officers and 11 ladies, 477 non-commissioned officers and men, 45 women and 25 children, 77 men and 2 children from Aden.

The troops were landed on Saturday at the Sassoon Dock, and were conveyed to Deolali in a special troop train on Saturday evening.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Mrs Westmorland, 1st R Warwick	Lieut J E Hext, 1st Derby
Lt Col and Mrs S Townsend, R A M C	Lieut P S Fryer, 1st West York Regt
Capt and Bt Major E A F Dawson, 1st Rifle Brigade	Lieut O M Heriot, 2nd Duke and C L S
Major W Belk, 4th Dragoon Guards	2nd Lt C L John, R E
Capt G D Price, 1st West York	2nd Lt M M McLeod, R E
Capt W H W Glossop, 1st Suffolk	2nd Lt R D S Arbuthnot, R E
Capt and Mrs W G W Wayne, 1st East York	2nd Lt A J Ross, R E
Capt D Glasfurd, 2nd A and S High	2nd Lt V B Smith, R E
Capt R Heinemann, 1st Middlesex	2nd Lt A M Twiss, R E
Capt and Mrs M S Williams, 1st East Kent Regt	2nd Lt R V Burn, R E
Capt R L Mathews, R E	2nd Lt W D B Conran, R E
Capt E M P Downes, 2nd R I	2nd Lt C W Mayfield, 1st Duke and CLS
Lieut H S Knox, 1st North Regt	2nd Lt G C Denton, 2nd Yorks
Lieut L E Dining, I S C	2nd Lt R W L Smart, S L Regt
2nd Lieut E F Twiss, 1st East York	2nd Lt F H Barton, R I Regt
Lieut A D Waring, R A M C	2nd Lt H H McGaan, 1st Cheshire
Lieut J Totin, R A M C	2nd Lt H N Jones, 1st R I Rifles
Lieut C J Mitchell, 2nd Oxford, L I	2nd Lt H B Stevenson, Unatt List
Lieut P G H Hogg, R E	Lieut D H Gibson, R I M
Lieut C R Goon, R H A	Lieut and Mrs Mathew
Lieut W Setwell, R F A	Mr J Staines
Lieut A O Boyd, R F A	Mr R Blackmoor
Lieut H F Salt, R F A	Miss M C Bell, I N S
Lt and Mrs P G Hyde, R A M C	Major Walter, late 97th Foot
Lieut T C Bunatyne, 2nd Rl Scot	Miss Arnold
	Miss Walter
	Wife of Lieut Robinson, RIM
	Wife of Comdr Flitcher, R I M
	Lieut H H Joll, R H A
	Capt O C Haliday, R E (From Aden)

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

The R. I. M. S. surveying steamer Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, R. N., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Muscat which port she left on 8th April. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with the exception of four days, during which she experienced strong wind from S. W., and W. S. W. with southerly swell and low barometer

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. PLASSY.

H. M. S. PLASSY, under the command of Lieut-Commander W. M. Moir, R. N., sailed yesterday for England with the time-expired crew, 60 in number of H. M. S. Sphinx and the following officers:—Lieutenant E. House, R. N.; Lieutenant George La Touche, R. I. M.; Surgeon George MacMahon and Engineer C. V. Hardcastle.

THE LITTLE MONSOON.

If the little monsoon did not burst in Colombo ten days ago, it has certainly made itself known to-day (April 29). Rain fell heavily and constantly during the night and morning broke dull and threatening. By 8-15 a. m., rain was in full swing again and continued without cessation till 11. Between 8-45 and 9-45 the fall was by far the heaviest, and the storm seemed to gather and centre and linger over the Cinnamon Gardens. Peal after peal of thunder sounded overhead—as the deluge descended with ever greater torrents. Powerful south-west winds have been blowing, rain has been driving eastward almost horizontally and the sea has now attained its well-known condition of leaguelong rollers and lashing surf, which is sandy yellow for the first thirty yards from the shore. Towards 11 a.m. the sun attempted to break through the clouds: but after this, rain continued all day, with the faintest suspicion of sunshine again between 1½ and 2 p.m.—"Ceylon Observer."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Borneo arrived here this afternoon and s. s. Oceana, this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rewa left here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin (extra) left Penang on the 3rd instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay on Monday, the 12th inst.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Victoria arrived at Marseilles at daylight on the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Llyod's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay via Karachi, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 30th April, and the same Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, also from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer V. Florio, which left Bombay on the 23th April, arrived at Aden on the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY, 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 2-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	22 3-8

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

PROGRESS OF NEW BUILDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL. 30.

DOWN in the plains the drama of the year is divided uncompromisingly into three acts—the Cold Weather, the Hot Weather, the Rains.—None of us in this high pitched Arcadia have escaped long enough to have forgotten that. Our nightmares are, alas, your daily experience, nor can we entirely dispose of them. Here the procession of the seasons is different, more gradual, more gently characterized. This for instance, is distinctively, not merely the beginning of the hot weather, but the first week of the hot weather. Next week will be recognizably the second, not only by the testimony of the thermometer, but by its own individuality. The first taste of dust is in the air; it does not yet obscure the horizon, but it smarts between the eyelids. The sun is hot enough upon the deodars to draw the scent out of them and you ride through areas of it, over roads not yet pulverised and gray. The place has suddenly wreathed itself in roses; next week will see their profusion past. The first A.-D.-C. with an anxious eye for ladies who may remember him better than he remembers them, has appeared upon the Mall. Strings of polo ponies may be met in the morning, in charge of the horse boys, the primal Gymkhana poster—announcing the occasion of next Saturday—has blossomed conspicuously in the night. The season is as yet unsophisticated, the future scandal is blushing all unseen—as yet. It is a vernal week much illustrated by perambulators, but in seven days its character is bound to change.

A few infrequent tongas strayed from the cart-road up to the Mall, and an air of expectation about the rickshaws that pass one on the way to one's office, announce the arrival to-day of Lady Curzon. On Friday the Viceroy is to he here, and the usual salute will be fired, but beyond this formal welcome there will be no function of any kind.

There is little in the way of social news to record. A cricket match took place last week between the Simla Club and the Volunteers. Mr. J. B. Wood distinguishing himself for Simla and Messrs. Reynolds and Croley for the Volunteers; but the first gathering of any note at Annandale will be next Saturday. The opening of the Walker Hospital is to follow earlyin May, and a Matinee at the Theatre is arranged for the 12th proximo, when "D'ont Judge by Appearances" will be staged.

The plague scare has disappeared and we have heard no more of the Tikka Wallah and his operations, but it will take a little while for the whole of the fugitive coolies to return. Work is nevertheless progressing merily on the new civil secretariat building, the clink of the stone masons hammers all day, and the crowding of the Mall with the workmen themselves, at night, is continual proof to us of the industry that is proceeding. The railway adds its quota to the gang, and if I were asked for the predominent feature of the season I should be inclined to find it in the motley assembly which these two enterprises have gathered here. It is an altogether different type from the easy going hillman. The features are mostly Mongolian and Pathan, the clothes ragged, the expression curiously ruffianly, but a more orderly set of people, in reality, it would be difficult to find. One hears never of a burglary, and hardly ever so much as a dispute on the road.

Now that the trees are putting out their leaves one begins to realise how serious has been the damage to the hill side caused by the tipping of the spoil from the Gorton Castle site down the khud sides. From the range below the Central Hotel one looks across the gorge to see the opposite slopes disfigured with great yellow scars. These will take years to heal, the trees having been ringed in large numbers by the descending rubbish which has also carried away the surface soil where it has passed thus retarding the growth of the fresh vegetation and causing anxiety on account of future slips. The foundations of the new secretariat building have been so deeply and carefully laid and the drainage system around is so well arranged, that it may reasonably be hoped the hill will successfully carry the immense structure that is to be erected upon it, though the ridge is so narrow at this point and the khud falls away so precipitously, both to the north and the south, that this is by no means to be taken for granted. The Town Hall, which like the new secretariat buildings, is constructed of the stone of the locality and is situated upon a not dissimilar site, but half a mile distant, affords a mournful example of what has to be avoided. Recent examination of the Town Hall shows that the main walls of the ball room have bulged inwards in the centre so that they are now nearly six inches out of the perpendicular. There has also been an ominous sinking of some of the houses in the bazaar immediately to the south of and below the Town Hall, which may or may not indicate the commencement of a landslip. Fortunately the fact has been discovered in time to enable remedial measures to be undertaken, and with careful drainage it should be possible to postpone the occurrence of any catastrophy indefinitely. The Town Hall is now to be examined by experts to determine how best to ensure its safety. The outlook is not altogether cheering for the management of the numerous entertainments which look to this gathering place for shelter during the season, for the repairs are likely to be very extensive, but the matter is not being taken up a day too soon. One cause of the trouble in the Town Hall has undoubtedly been the weathering of the exposed stone of which it is built owing to the absence of overhanging caves. This can still be remedied, though at some sacrifice of the original design, which could not well, however, be uglier. But the general movement of the walls which has taken place is a bigger affair.

As the heat progresses, and the weekly tale of plague mortality in the Punjab slowly decreases, the prospect improves of keeping the disease out of this station. The calamity which it has caused to the unfortunate inhabitants of the plains at our feet, is comparable almost to the famine in its magnitude. A hundred thousand people carried off within two months, the bread winner as often as the weakling and the old, would be a terrible thing anywhere in the comparatively small community of the Punjab. Coming immediately after a famine it has thrown back the recovery of the province by years. It is reasonable to expect that it will now decrease continually until next cold season. What will then occur is subject only for surmise. The fate of the coronation durbar as well as the welfare of the province hangs in the balance.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Europe carried on board an unusually large number of passengers, amongst whom were three native princes and several notabilities who have proceeded specially for the King's coronation. From 11 o'clock in the morning the passengers' pavilion at the Ballard Pier was a scene of bustle and animation with passengers and those who had assembled to see them off. Leave-takings and parting wishes were cordial and numerous. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were to be seen almost on every passenger leaving the shore. Amongst those who left by the steamer were:—H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar; H. H. the Maharaja of Idar; H. H. the Maharja of Bobbili; Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras; the Hon. Mr. Justice Badham of the Madras High Court; Raja Sir Ramswamy Moodeliar; the Hon. Mr. Wallis, Advocate-General of Madras: Major General C. J. Burnett, C. B., Commanding the Poona District; Brigadier General F. Ventries, Commanding the Belgaum District; Dr. J. Nield Cook, Health Officer of Calcutta; Mr. Rivett-Cornac, Administrator-General Bombay; the Hon. Kumar Sir Harmansingh Abhiwalia; Prince Runjitsingji; Dr. MacDonald, University Registrar, Bombay; Hon. D. W. M. Colvin, Colonel Mede, Resident of Baroda; Mr. Alexander Mckenzie, Sir Patrick Playfair and others.

ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

MR. D. B. BINNING, barrister-at-law, took his seat on the bench on Saturday as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, in place of Mr. T. J. Strangman, who has been appointed Administrator-General of the Bombay Hight Court.

BOMBAY LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CONCLUDING GAME.

THE last match of the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament took place on Saturday evening, Mr. Fischer meeting Mr. Milne in the final. Both players retained the consistently good form which they have both shown in the earlier stages of the tournament. Fischer conceded —15 3-4 in the handicap and Milne —15 1-4 and it was anticipated that the game would prove an unusually close one. In the first set Fischer contrary to his usual practice, tried a good many short lobs and Milne by effectual smashing brought the set to an end in eight games, winning by six two. In the second set Fischer showed to much greater advantage. After losing several games by reason of short lobbing, he played up in capital style, and carried off the set by 6—3. The decider, however, was all in favour of Milne, Fischer throwing away the first game by double faults, and after the game had been called level at 2—2, Milne ran out and won the match. The following are the details of the play in both singles and doubles:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Byes: Medley (plus ¼ 15). Fischer, (15); Goldney (plus ¼ 15), De Courtoi's (plus 15½), C. A. Graves (Sc.), scratched. Coombs (—¼ 15) beat Kendal (Sc), 6-1, 6-2; West (plus 15) beat Wright (Sc) 6-3, 6-0; Cowie (Sc) beat Reid (—¼ 15), 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; Boggs (—½ 15) beat Nearne (plus 15½) 6-4, 5-6, 6-3; Dugmore (—½ plus 15) beat Economo (Sc) 6-1, 6-4; Cheetham (—30) beat Bromley (plus ¼ 15), 6-0, 6-4; Milne (—15¼) beat Gray (—¼ 15), 6-3, 6-3; Pechey (—¼ 15) Scratched to Francis (plus 15½); Bagshaw (—¼ 15) beat Rogers (plus ¾ 15), 6-3, 5-6, 6-3; Dallaporte (Sc) beat Durnford (plus ¼ 15), 6-3, 6-1; Robinson (Sc) scratched to Henson (plus 15).

SECOND ROUND.

Fischer beat Medley, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1; Coombs beat Hewson, 6-4, 6-4, Cowies (sic) beat West, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; Boggs beat Dugmore, 6-4, 6-3; Milne beat Cheetham, 4-6, 6-5, 6-2; Francis beat Bagshaw, 6-4, 6-5; Dalloporte beat Goldney, 6-1, 6-5; De Courtois a bye.

THIRD ROUND.

Dallaporte beat De Courtois, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2; Milne beat Francis, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, Cowie beat Boggs, 6-3, 5-6, 6-4, Fischer beat Coombs, 6-3, 6-5.

SEMI FINALS.

Milne beat Dollaporte, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1; Fischer beat Cowie, 6-2, 6-2.

FINAL.

Milne beat Fischer, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Rogers and Boggs (plus ¼15); Cheetham and Economo (minus 15¼), Robinson and Francis (plus 15), Medley and Reid (Sc), and West and De Courtois, byes. Pechey and Bromley (minus ¼15) beat Bagshaw and Hewson (plus ¼ 15) 6-4, 6-2; Fischer and Barraclough (minus 30) beat Dugmore and Goldney (plus ¼15) 1-6, 6-2, 6-4; Harrington and Gray (15¼) beat Durnford and Coombs (Sc) 6-5, 5-6, 6-5.

SECOND ROUND.

Cheetham and Economo beat Boggs and Rogers 6-2, 6-5; Fischer and Barraclough beat Pechey and Bromley, 6-0, 6-5; Robinson and Francis beat Harrington and Gray, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3; Medley and Reid, beat West and De Courtois, 3-6, 6-4, 6-5.

SEMI FINALS.

Robinson and Francis beat Medley and Reid, 5-6, 6-2, 6-4; Cheetham and Economo beat Fischer and Barraclough 6-4, 6-5.

FINAL.

Cheetham and Economo beat Robinson and Francis, 5-6, 6-2, 6-4.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

THE anniversary dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers was held at the Hotel Cecil on April 17. The chair was occupied by the president of the institution, Mr. W. H. Maw. Lord Selborne was to have been present, but was prevented from attending owing to the funeral of a relative. The guests present included Lord George Hamilton, M. P., and the Japanese Minister (Baron T. Hayashi).

"Our Guests" was proposed by the president and acknowledged by Lord George Hamilton, who remarked that they were all proud of the supremacy of our trade and commerce. and it was more due to engineering than to anything else that we occupied that prominent position. It was satisfactory to know that engineers almost without exception were Imperialists, because it was to their ingenuity and efforts that the scattered pieces of our vast empire had been tied together, by the facilities of communication which they had initiated in all parts of the British Empire. Engineering was capable of almost indefinite development in India—especially in the railway interest. Already between 200 and 300 orders for locomotives came from India every year, and railways there were now beginning to pay so well that the net receipts would in a few years be one of the most certain and increasing sources of revenue. Therefore, they might rely upon the development of Indian railroads being considerably greater in the future than in the past. (Cheers.) His desire, as Secretary of State, was that all orders in connection with Indian railroads should be placed within the limits of the British Empire—(hear, hear)—and he was glad to say that so far as locomotives were concerned, that had been the rule in the past though during the last two or three years certain orders of considerable dimensions had, for some reason or other, gone wandering abroad. He asked engineers what was the reason of those orders going abroad? It was not because of the quality or the price of British locomotives. But we have now to deal with new economical forces. Time was becoming, an element perhaps even more important than price and the only reason those orders went abroad was that in periods of emergency the British manufacturer was not able to comply with the time limit which it was necessary to impose. He had been very anxious to inquire into the cause of this inability of the British manufacturer in this respect to compete with his rivals abroad, and he found that it was traceable to the want of standardisation in the type and materials employed in the building of locomotives. Anxious that some effort should be made to approach the system which was in force in America to a great extent, and to a lesser extent abroad, he ordered a conference to be held at Calcutta, where all the leading engineers of railroads in India were present to discuss the subject. The Conference was on the whole, satisfactory, and the various institutions connected with engineering in this country had since taken up the question. Various committees were now sitting, with a view to see whether some form of standardisation was not possible. (Hear, hear.) He had been informed that the different specifications which various railroads followed became, in times of emergency, a serious impediment to contractors in this country accepting orders for locomotives; and he could not hepf thinking than as it had been possible in marine architecture to adopt certain standards as regarded materials which were universally recognised it ought not to be impossible as regarded the construction of locomotives, for some central authority to lay down a similar sandard. (Hear, hear.) If we could arrive at some such conclusion, one of the main obstacles to the acceptance by English manufacturers of orders from India would, to a large extent, be removed. (Hear, hear) He was also considering whether it would not be possible to give notice not only of the orders which were likely to be placed during the next few months, but of those which would be placed by the Government of India for a very much longer period; and if they could associate these two ideas he felt sure that British manufactures would be placed in a better position as regarded railroads than they had occupied in the past. (Cheers). He had a profound belief in the ability and capacity of the British engineer to hold his own with all rivals, provided that the conditions were the same and that the specification was identical. As far as India was concerned he would do his best to make the conditions the same and he trusted to engineers to do the rest. (Cheers.)

The Japanese Minister proposed the toast of the evening, "The Institution of Mechanical Engineers," and acknowledged the service which its members had rendered in developing the material resources of Japan.

The chairman replied to the toast, and spoke of the strength and continued success of the Institution.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

THE CHINA TARIFF.

BUSINESS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor a meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, on Friday last, in order to consider the most suitable measures for the development of commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia. The meeting was convened by the Imperial Finance Agency, and had the patronage of the Russian Embassy. Prince Scherbatoff, president of the Moscow Agricultural Society, came specially to London for the purpose of explaining certain measures proposed in Russia. In the course of his address, Prince Scherbatoff said that the Russian agricultural population formed 90 per cent. of the whole population, and he was there in the interests of those people who numbered twelve million households. The Russian people believed that they would be immensely benefited by direct commercial relations with this country; what would England gain? So far as the British farmer was concerned he would get a new market for his breeding stock. As regarded manufacturers the best results had not been obtained: England did not adapt her exports to the wants of the Russian population. British manufacturers should address themselves directly to the rural population, and should meet the wants of the small landowner. It was absolutely necessary that Russia should get manufactured goods in exchange for her produce, and it would depend upon England herself if the Russian market slipped out of her hands. If each Russian landowner spent one pound annually on British produce it would mean twelve million pounds a year. It was important that Russian farmers should be granted every facility to visit England to gain information. Greater means of telegraphic communication between the two countries were wanted, and men should be employed who had a proficient knowledge of both languages. Further, direct railway communication and steamboat communication were urgently needed so as to cheapen transport. The interests of the nation being kept in view by the Russian Government he was sure that everything would be done to alleviate import duties as soon as possible. In conclusion, he pleaded for the development of good relations which would secure an everlasting peace. A discussion followed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Having heard the lecture of Prince Scherbatoff, this meeting fully recognises the great importance of the development of commercial relations between Russia and England, and to promote these relations, proposes the establishment in the different centres of agricultural production in Russia of local committees, who will be prepared to supply all information. It is also desirable that these committees shall work through a central agency, which should be established in London as the centre of English commerce. This meeting further hopes that the Russian Government will favour all measures to promote and facilitate the greater development of British trade with the Russian Empire."

Little information seems to have been received here as to the reasons which have induced Sir James Mackay, the British Commissioner for the Customs negotiations, and the Committee of the China Association in Shanghai to advocate the raising of the duty on imports into China to 15 per cent. An effective 5 per cent. "ad valorem," with an additional 2 1-2 per cent. on goods going into the interior, or an effective 7 1-2 per cent. on all goods except those retained within a very limited area around the port of entry, was understood to be the accepted arrangement until quite recently, when the new proposal was suddenly "sprung" on the commercial community in this country. Even merchants engaged in shipping goods to China seem to have been much perplexed by it. There is evidently much division of opinion on the subject even amongst British merchants in Shanghai, for the other day the China Association, for the second time, rejected a resolution approving the proposal—submitted by its Committee, —and the resolution was lost by only three votes. The main ground of objection expressed appears to be a want of confidence in the ability of the Chinese Government to carry out the abolition of likin charges in return for the very serious enhancement of the import duties, even if the promise of the Government to seriously attempt the abolition could be relied on. This at least is the impression given by a perusal of the articles on the subject which have recently appeared in the Shanghai papers. Meanwhile from Shanghai has been received a pamphlet by Mr. Edward S. Little—well-known for his attempt to navigate the upper waters of the Yangtse, and one of the strongest opponents of the 15 per cent. tariff proposal in the discussion by the China Association—which throws much light on the subject. Mr. Little contends that the cry of poverty in China has been too readily accepted, and he urges, not without some force, that if the Chinese Government is allowed easily and profitably to transfer its indemnity liabilities to the shoulders of Western traders the strongest possible incentive to those reforms in China for which we are all hoping will be removed.

The only way in which to make China adopt a progressive policy for the development of her resources by means of railways, mining laws and concessions, and improved administration is to compel her to meet her liabilities, and thus make industrial and commercial progress a necessity. Mr. Little urges further that the larger portion of the indemnity will go into the pockets of "the non-commercial nations," notably Russia, who will practically be paid—should a heavy tariff be adopted —by the commercial nations. Great Britain in particular, who are not seeking territorial aggrandisement in China. Conceding that the abolition of all inland charges would be very beneficial to trade and should be aimed at, he nevertheless declares that if likin and similar taxes can only be abolished at the cost of Western trade, relief should be sought not in the abolition of likin, but in an improvement of the system of collection. He denies that the liabilities of China are really heavy, comparatively, and asserts that the revenues of the Government can be augmented almost indefinitely by a liberal code of mining laws, a more careful administration of the land tax, a natural increase in the Customs receipts—as a consequence of expanding trade rather than of higher duties which would check growth,—by the proper regulation of the various forms of likin, and by additional taxes on native opium. Mr. Little goes into much detail with regard to all these suggestions. An attempt to abolish likin has always met with the most strenuous opposition from the Chinese official class, and if the higher officials now consent it is probable that they merely hope for larger income from the higher import duties, and that they will discover plans for continuing the old internal imposts under new names and by new methods.

The abolition of likin would throw vast armies of officials out of employment, and the sudden dislocation would almost certainly cause a serious political outbreak. Native produce would be freed from burdens which would be placed on imports, and the effect would be to cheapen native productions—such as yarns and piece-goods—which compete with imports of the same nature, the latter being, as a result, Mr. Little calculates, handicapped to the extent of 25 per cent. It is not denied that increased exports would induce increased imports, but the result would be not so much an increase of exports as a development of local manufactures which would exclude imports. The effect would, in short, be protective. Moreover, throughout the North of China there is little, if any, likin, and thus, as regards a large section of the import trade, there would be no counter balancing concession for the 15 per cent. duty which would be imposed on all imports regardless of the locality for which they were destined. The great trading nations would really find it cheaper to cancel their claims on China than to consent to payment by means of an overtaxing of their commerce. The present scheme of transit passes works, on the whole, very well while the goods are actually en route; the difficulties and obstructions have been exaggerated. It is not so much the likin as the blackmail levied by clerks and examiners, which has no official sanction and should be suppressed. These "squeezes," noticeably in the case of smuggling native goods liable to likin, are a disadvantage to the likin office. Then, again, the laying-down of taxes imposed after the goods have reached their destination—and the

transit passes have been duly respected and have fulfilled their purpose—have nothing to do with likin as such. Likin is not in itself "the tremendous burden some person imagine it to be."

Trade in general throughout France was not satisfactory in 1901; Mr. Consul-General Hertslet in his report from Havre attributes it to a considerable extent to the natural reaction following the year of the great Exhibition. The crops, too, were less abundant, with the exception of wine, but this has been by no means a subject for congratulation, for prices have fallen to a low figure, and the wine crisis has had far-reaching effects on the trade of France. The principal feature of business in Havre in 1901 was the revival of the coffee trade. It is expected that the stock of coffee in Havre will very shortly reach a total of 3,000,000 bags, which is by far the largest quantity ever accumulated in one port, and is as large as the stocks held in the whole of the United States. Proposed legislation respecting terminal markets occupies Mr. Hertslet's attention. The Bill which was introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies for regulating the terminal or speculative markets for agricultural and colonial products has been before a Committee of the Chamber a whole year. The original Bill has been modified considerably, but it still contains many drastic provisions, which if it were to become law, would, in the opinion of those closely acquainted with the terminal markets, hamper the business very much and possibly kill it altogether. The number of ships entering the port shows a decrease of 108, but the tonnage increased 96,132 tons. Mr. Hertslet notes a large increase in shipping under the Spanish flag. It appears that after the loss of Cuba and Philippines much Spanish capital was invested in steamers, mostly of British construction, and these steamers are now keenly competing with old-established lines, particularly in carrying cotton to Havre from U.S. British shipping decreased by 37,543 tons, solely owing to the cessation of the unusual demand for British coal, and Norweigan shipping declined 18,087 tons, due to decreased importation of wood. Havre is the only port in France visited by the very large cargo steamers now navigating under the British flag.

Mr. Hertslet devotes a good deal of space to the direct service of steamers between France and Canada, which has been dealt with pretty fully in our colonial columns. It is interesting to notice that the number of passengers from Havre to Canada was 674, of whom 587 were emigrants. The quantity of merchandise carried from France to Canada was small. It consisted to a great extent of silver sand for the manufacture of glass, and of wines and spirits. There was very little general cargo. The imports into France from Canada were more important. A large part of the cargoes consisted of grain. There was also a considerable quantity of Canadian wood pulp for the manufacture of paper, of miscellaneous Canadian provisions, such as tinned lobsters, sardines, &c., besides box and other kinds of wood, live sheep, and miscellaneous cargo. The results hither to attained have not been altogether satisfactory. Sufficient care was not taken to ensure punctuality of departure on the advertised dates. Dealing with the new French Bill on shipping bounties Mr. Hertslet thinks its most interesting feature, so far as British interests are concerned, is the grant, under certain conditions, of a "compensation d'armement" or an equipment bounty to French steamers constructed in foreign yards. Even under the present system, under which French vessels constructed abroad are excluded from any subsidy, it is the practice of some of the principal shipowners of Havre to have their ships constructed in the United Kingdom. They find that it is cheaper to do so, and that the ships are completed much more quickly. The concession of the "compensation d'armement" to foreign built steamers ought, therefore, to bring further orders to the British yards. On the other hand British shipowners will be exposed to keener competition than heretofore on the part of French ships claiming the new bounty, and the advantages which will accrue to British constructors if the Bill should become law, may be counterbalanced by a loss to British shipowners through an increased severity in the competition for freights.

The cotton season of 1901 was not as profitable as the preceding one. There was a scarcity of raw material, stocks were reduced to a minimum, and the working margin for spinners and manufacturers was narrowed. Contracts for yarn and cloth for distant delivery were not renewed. The depression has been due, primarily, to the crisis in the wine-growing districts intensi...d by retrenchment of the working classes after the Paris Exhibition. The retail traders had, moreover, laid in a large stock for the Exhibition year. There has recently been a certain renewal of activity in manufactured goods, and prospects at the end of the year, were more hopeful than during the previous six months. There was a decrease in the amount of British coal imported in 1901, and Mr. Hertslet says there is now an increased demand for French coal in the North of France, and native coal is likely to enter into more serious competition with British coal in his district than in the past. There was no importation of American bituminous coal into Havre in 1901. The present conditions are, however, more favourable now to the introducion of American coal than they were, since freights have fallen about 50 per cent. In 1900 freights from the American coal shipping ports to French Channel ports were from 15s. to 18s. per ton. They are now quoted at from 8s. to 8s. 3d. per ton, at which rates American shippers would have no difficulty in finding steamers. There is now very little difference between the price at Havre of British and American coal. Nevertheless, British coal is the only foreign coal now imported into Havre, the American importations which marked the coal trade of 1900, having for the present entirely ceased. The explanation is to be found in the fact that British coal is preferred. Of American anthrasite he says that two cargoes received at Rouen did not give satisfaction, but the difference in price in favour of American coal is so marked that he thinks importations are bound to increase and seriously affect the position of British coal. Generally speaking, we are told, British goods have an advantage in competing with the produce of other countries from the fact that they have a high reputation for quality and durability. An indication of the British origin of goods for sale is, as a rule, considered by tradesmen to be a good advertisement. It is probable that British goods have attained as large a sale as is possible at present under the high protective tariff. Mr. Hertslet finds no evidence that British goods are being superseded by those of foreign manufacture except in the case of cutlery, much of which now comes from Germany.

A very interesting question—which can scarcely be avoided even from the merely commercial point of view—is as to whether the declining figures referred to above imply a spread of temperance or even of total abstaining as regards alcoholic beverages, or whether the contraction is merely a temporary incident due solely to market and vintage variations the convenience of the wholesale trade, and the existence of cellar stocks which enable both wholesale and private buyers to await more or less favourable opportunities, according to the judgment of the buyers. Careful observation in many quarters suggests very strongly that it is really due to the former tendency, and that it is becoming more and more pronounced, at least amongst the consumers of foreign wines and spirits. As to how far the decrease may be due to a substitution of British and Irish spirits, in preference to foreign wines and spirits, is also an interesting question; but it cannot be very usefully considered until we receive the official figure, respecting British spirits a month hence.

Sir H. T. Prinsep will officiate as Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, when Sir F. Maclean proceeds Home for the Coronation.

The Government of India have ruled that the number of appointed members who are salaried officers of Government may, in the case of the Simla Municipality, amount to four.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If yourhair is turning grey or white or fal ing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

MR. COTTON'S FAREWELL.

ADDRESS AT GAUHATI.

A farewell address was presented to Mr. Cotton at Gauhati on May 1st. The Maharaja of Darbhanga presided, and in the course of his opening speech said that when Mr. Cotton was in Bengal he was a prime favourite with the people of the province, to whom, as to those of Assam, he endeared himself by his accessibility, his unfailing courtesy and his utter want of any thing like official arrogance, while his popularity was equally great among the members of his own service. If the people of Bengal were given the choice Mr. Cotton would be unanimously chosen to succeed Sir John Woodburn, but unfortunately Mr. Cotton must retire under the 35 years' rule before the present Lieutenant-Governor's term of office came to a close. The wish of the people in this matter was so strong that it had fathered the hope that Mr. Cotton might be given an extension of service and the succession to Sir John Woodburn. Mr. Cotton had always been more of a friend than an official. No one feared to lay grievances before him, and everyone had confidence in his justice and impartiality. Above all they had been struck by his uprightness, his fearless honesty, his desire to be a friend of the friendless and the weak, his transparent sincerity and his generous disinclination to think ill of anyone. It was not for nothing that Mr. Cotton belonged to a family who for five generations had made India their home and the task of governing India their life-work. India, he was convinced, had always immensely benefited by the presence of hereditary administrators of this kind, and he thought it a pity that in so many cases the competitive system had broken the line of succession from father to son. If it should happen that Mr. Cotton did not return to India they must be content to wish him a long and happy life in England, secure in the recollection of good deeds performed, and conscious of the heartfelt affection and regard of the thousands over whom he had ruled. India, according to Sir Alfred Lyall, was the land of regrets. In Mr. Cotton's case he was sure such regrets would not be entertained because he had come among them, but that he was leaving India while still so full of health and vigour and so well able to continue his career of sympathetic benevolence and honest and sturdy independence. Upon the feeling of the people on that occasion there was no need to dwell. Mr Cotton knew them and they knew him; and there was a bond between them that neither time nor space could sever.

The address was then read by Mr. Jogannath Baruah, Rai Bahadur.

The Chief Commissioner in reply said:—

Maharaja, Bahadur Raja and Gentlemen—You have given me a reception on the occasion of my departure from you, which must alway be one of the memorable events of my life. I recall my arrival amongst you 5 1-2 years ago and the welcome you then gave me. I recall the receptions I have met with from one end of this Province to another, and I find myself at a loss for words to express the feelings that swell up in my breast. It would need a man cast in a sterner mould than I am and a heart more insensible to emmotion than mine not to feel deeply and indelibly the kindness I have always experienced at the hands of the Assam people. You justly claim to represent all classes and communities of the people of Assam, and certain it is that everywhere, wherever and whenever I have been among you, not during this year only but always, men and women, the rich and poor, the old and young, have vied with one another, just as you have done yesterday and to-day, in the warmth of their greetings and now in the affectionate cordiality of their farewell.

"The Assamese are an impulsive and grateful race, and I, for my part, may boast that I have not been an irresponsive or unsympathetic ruler. You say in your address that I have been accessible to all. I remember exactly five years ago, when I was addressed by the then President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, he was good enough to say that I was an eminently accessible official. I was pleased with the compliment at that time, and it comes with greater force now when it is paid to me by others than my own countrymen. Yet, after all, it implies nothing more than that I have not failed in one of the most elementary of the duties which is imposed on every officer of Government. I have from the date I first joined as an Assistant Magistrate in Midnapur followed the good old rule I was taught by my forbears—char darwaza khula—and have always kept my doors open to all. I have not turned visitors away; I have not kept them waiting unnecessarily; I have listened to them with courtesy and kindness; and if, as must be the case, I have been unable in the vast majority of personal applications to accede to them, I hope I have done something by a patient hearing and a friendly and straightforward refusal to alleviate disappointment. I have learnt much from these interviews, which it was important for me to know, and of which I would otherwise have been ignorant. Sir George Campbell, my old master, once declared that he abhorred a non possumus reply. I now tell you that the excuse of "farsat nahin" is abhorrent to me. However busy may have been, have never wrapped myself up in the excuse that I have no leisure to see anyone. The legacy of this example—far less common, I regret to say, than it used to be—I leave behind me. Accessibility may appear to be a small thing in itself, I have called it an elementary duty, and I deserve the lowest modicum of credit for it. But I can assure you—and through you, proclaim to the great body of public servants to which I belong—that it is the secret and lies at the root of popular and successful administration in India.

"The immense calamity of an earthquake befell the Province shortly after I took charge. You have referred to the service I then rendered. But they are as nothing in comparison with the co-operation and aid I received from my own officers and from every section of the public. Nothing could exceed the patience and resignation with which you bore this unprecedented trial, and the sufferings which have followed it. Assam has passed through many vicissitudes during the period of my rule. You have suffered from pestilence in an extraordinary degree, and "kala-azar has sapped the life blood of your race. The harvests have been indifferent, and though you have not been visited by famine there has been considerable distress. Your crops are now liable to widespread injury from floods which are directly attributable to the earthquake. The damage from this cause has resulted in a great decrease of cultivation in what was once a most fertile country. The Assamese peasantry, who are pioneers of cultivation in a remote and unhealthy tract, encumbered with forest and morass and intersected by torrential streams, maintain a difficult struggle against the forces of nature. But lately removed from the fear of the incursions of savage neighbours, they are still exposed to danger from floods and fevers, earthquakes, and the attacks of wild animals. They have few incentives to exert themselves in the reclamation of the wastes by which they are surrounded. There is no wealthy class among you upon whom you can fall back for support and assistance in times of trouble. Although actual want is rare, there is a general absence of the minor luxuries and superfluities of life which accompany the advance of material civilisation. The conditions of the Assam Valley during my administration have been, on the whole, of a depressing character. But I think I can see before me the silver lining which brightens every cloud and the dawn of a coming era of progress and greater prosperity. "Kala-azar" has slowly died out, though it is still lingering in particular localities. The past year was a healthy one. The past year's harvests were excellent, and the present year, with its genial rainfall, promises well. New river channels are scouring out in the place of those which were silted up by the earthquake. The Government of India have been able to assist the Administration in its financial troubles. Above all, it is I hope emphatically recognised by those who are placed in authority that the future welfare of the Valley depends in no small measure on the careful and considerate treatment it may receive at the impending settlement. If there is to be any extension of cultivation; if the Government rent roll is to expand, if immigration is to be encouraged, there must be no hesitation in the adoption of a policy of extreme moderation and caution in the assessment of revenue. I am glad to believe that this keynote has not been struck in vain. I am delegating the administration to my successor under more favourable auspices than I myself enjoyed. His great abilities will find an ampler scope for their exercise than the somewhat limited field to which my opportunities have been restricted. He has the heartiest good wishes from me in his career, and I venture to predict for Assam under his rule an epoch of recuperation and advancement.

"The earthquake crippled the resources of my government. But I have done something for the good of the Province. You have called attention to some of the principal features of my administration. I point to none with more satisfaction than the improvement in Jail management. While the standard of dicipline has been raised, the number of jail floggings has been reduced by three-quarters, and Assam is now brought on a line with other Provinces. I found that the average rate of mortality in jails was about 60 per thousand—a higher rate than in any other Province in India. I determined that this should cease, and spared no exertions to improve the sanitary conditions of jail life. In 1900 the rate of mortality among convicts had fallen to 23·9 and in 1901 it was 25·2 per thousand. I could not have accomplished this without the cordial and humane co-operation of jail superintendents. I have placed medical officers in executive charge of every jail which contains more than 50 prisoners. I have reorganised the civil police force on lines similar to those lately sanctioned in Bengal. I have boldly recommended the separation of Executive and Judicial functions among advanced populations; and have urged the appointment of a judge distinct from the Commissioner in the Assam Valley districts. I rejoice to hear in this connection your commendation of Mr. Porteous, than whom no more sympathetic, kind hearted, and fair-minded officer ever served in Assam. I have succeeded in reconstituting the Commission on terms very favourable to its members; and have reduced to the utmost the avoidable transfer of District Officers. The prospects of the members of the Provincial Service are, I hope, about to be materially bettered. After the most patient deliberation and consideration of public opinion, to which the fullest weight has always been attached, I have prepared a scheme for the reconstruction of Local Boards, and have reason to believe that the sanction of the Government of India to my proposals, will not be long delayed. I have been most rigid in the application of the rules laid down by myself for the selection of candidates for the Subordinate and Provincial Civil Service. In this distribution of patronage I have had to resist an unusual degree of pressure. I have, as you know, troops of friends in Bengal where the best years of my life have been passed. But though I have received hundreds of applications, often very difficult to refuse, I have not conferred a single appointment on an applicant from Bengal. The interests of the Bengalis who are settled in Assam have by no means been neglected. But I have felt it my first duty to provide for natives of the Province—Assam for the Assamese! By this principle I have been guided. But even with this established rule, it has not been easy to decide between the conflicting claims of Mahomedans and Hindus, and of natives of the Assam Valley and natives of Sylhet. To the best of my ability, I have striven to be impartial; and the opinion of the Province will, I believe, confirm your favourable verdict. My object has been to raise the standard of higher education, and I have been inflexible in my decision to give posts to none but those who possess high educational qualifications. I have tried to improve the tone and character of the Service; and in this, too, I am glad to hear you say I have succeeded. It was a great pleasure to me to be able to obtain for a distinguished Assamese gentleman, Mr. Abdul Majid—an officer who is as amiable as he is talented—an appointment which in due course will lead to high preferment in the ranks of the Commission. To the encouragement of education I have indeed devoted the best of my energies. I regard it as a great honour that my name should be associated with this College where we are met to-day. It has made a good start; and long may it flourish. I am proud to be identified with its institution and shall always welcome news of its welfare and prosperity. I desire to commemorate the obligations which the Surma Valley is under to my friend the philanthropic Raja Girish Chunder Roy whom I am glad to see among us to-day, for his generous support to higher education in Sylhet. I highly commend also the liberality of the Zemindars of the Goalpara district in this direction. In the Department of Education at least the Province in my time has made a great advance. The Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh which owed its initiative to the benefaction of an English gentleman has been organised on a most efficient scale and will prove a great boon to Assam and especially to the tea industry. I have suggested the establishment of a Technical or Industrial School in this Valley on the best and most approved lines which should be called after the name of the late Mr. Williamson, a benevolent tea planter, whose endowment for furthering practical education in Assam has never been properly utilised. As the late Dr. Berry-White's bequest has been taken full advantage of, so the Williamson bequest should form the nucleus of a first-rate technical school, which the Government would maintain. The recent bestowal by the Government of India of a special grant for Education has enabled me to propose this scheme and many others for the furtherance of education in Assam. I have put forward special proposals for the development of Female Education and for Boarding accommodation in connection with schools—a measure to which I attach great importance. I have encouraged Ethnographic research and welcome the reference you have made in your address to the names of Mr. Gait and Major Gurdon who have justly earned a reputation for Assamese scholarship. In the Forest Department I have inaugurated great improvements which have materially benefited the people, and especially the tea industry. I have elaborated a scheme for gradually colonising the Province and bringing vast tracts of culturable waste under cultivation. Although my proposals did not receive the favourable consideration I had hoped for, they still hold the field and are, I venture to think, among the most valuable of the contributions I have redered to the Province. I am thankful to say that my recommendations regarding the leasing of town lands and sub-letting to which you so prominently refer, was accepted by the Government of India. I have energetically combated the ravages of "kala-azar," and have remedied, as far as possible, a standing grievance from all parts of the Province known as begar, or forced labour. I have improved communications generally and have urged that every encouragement and support should be given not only to the Railway system, from which we expect so much, but also to the River Steam Companies who have done so much for us. There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity for connecting Gauhaty with the Bengal Railway system. But for the rest I do not think that any further extention of Railways in Assa is required. I say now, as I said five years ago, that what is needed for the development of the almost inexhaustible resources of the Province is a well devised system of Tramways, which would constitute feeders to the main line of Railway and to the river bank. I consider that Tramways are peculiarly suitable for a Province like Assam, were the rainfall is exceptionaly heavy, and where metalled roads cannot be maintained on account of the enormous cost of metalling them. No earthen road is capable of standing regular wheeled traffic when the rainfall is as heavy as it is in Assam; and the only way in which communication by land can be kept permanently open in a satisfactory form is by the construction of tramways. I had hoped to have seen these tramways stretching from either side of the main line of river and railway both in the Assam and Surma Valleys. That hope has not been realised; but I do not despair of its fulfilment. I do not now refer to the problems of Frontier administration which are always of absorbing interest to the Head of this Province. I have spoken in Shillong of the service of our Frontier officers. I have spoken there also of the benefits I have conferred on the tea industry, of the improvements I have effected in the conditions of coolie transit from the recruiting districts, and of the protection I have afforded to the coolies employed on tea gardens. It is no small consolation to me to know that humane policy has met with your unqualified approval. I could not have carried it out but for the support of Indian public opinion and the loyal and fearless co-operation which the Civil and Medical officers of the Province have accorded to my efforts.

I am glad that this address should have been read to-day on your behalf by Mr. Jagannath Boruah, Rai Bahadur, an elightened and representative Assamese gentleman, who is also interested in tea, and whom I look forward to shortly meeting again in England as the representative of the Povince on the occasion of His Most Gracious Majesty's Coronation. I rejoice especially to welcome my old friend the Maharaja Bahadur, of Durbhanga in your Midst. His interest in Assam is known to you all; his liberality and benefactions to grateful few. But to me the presence of the Maharaja is a peculier pleasure, for I have known him and his lamented brother, whose loss I cease not to deplore, from their boyhood. They have always trusted in me, and I have watched their distinguished careers with an almost paternal care. His presence recalls the happy days of my service in Bengal and the many friends I have in Calcutta and in all districts of that Povince, and I heard him in the remarks he has addressed to you to-day, all too kinkly uttered but dictated from his affection to me, with deep emotion.

"And now I must bid you farewell. It is not a final farewell I trust. For how is it possible for a man who has devoted his life to India not to look forward to revisiting the country to which he owes so much. I leave India with the profoundest regret—not for the loss of position and emolument which retirement from the service involves but regret that my Indian career is closed at a time when my powers are unimpaired and I am conscious of having done so little, while there remains so much to do; regret for unused opportunities for benefiting my fellow men. I am knit to this country by an hereditary link extending over five generations, by a personal service of 35 years, and by affectionate sentiments the people, which are reciprocated by them. I have held high office among you; and as I have earned your confidence, esteem and I regard deem this my reward. In my retirement I can never forget India and I shall never forget Assam. All the energies of which I am still possessed will continue to be devoted to the service of this great country. I shall always owe to India more than I can repay. I can never discharge all my obligations to her people. I have never ignored and shall never be unmindful of the responsibilities I owe to the Government. I have never failed in my sense of discipline. I am true to my salt. But in my retirement or in harness the interests of India will always be nearest to my heart. I bid you again farewell. I am deeply grateful for all the kindness you have shown to me; and I part from you with sincere sorrow."

It is on the best authority (says a London correspondent) that I venture the prophecy that within a month or two we will hear something about Sir Hector Macdonald which will gratify every Scotchman who idolises "Fighting Mac." It will never be explained to the satisfaction of everybody how Sir Hector was sent home from the front, sent bag and baggage to India, and before he got there recalled and ordered to Ceylon to take command there. Macdonald has apparently friends at Court, for a re-arrangement of officers has been determined upon. He will not be ordered to South Africa, but will take one of the fattest commands at home.

SIR J. J. ENGLISH SCHOOL, SURAT.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Jubilee of this Institution was celebrated with great eclat on Monday last, the Collector, Mr. J. Sladen, presiding. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Shavaksha Hormasji Khasukhan, Hon. Secretary of the Jubilee Celebration Committee who read the report which stated:—This institution was founded in this city by the princely munificence of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhai, the 1st Parsee Baronet, on the 1st day of April 1852 with the object of imparting English Education to the youth of the Parsi community of this place, and it is a matter of gratification that it has been the means of turning out during all these long years many hundreds of students who after availing themselves of the education imparted here are found to be employed with credit to themselves and to their Alma Mater in various walks of life and usefulness, either in the professions, the services, or in commercial pursuits, in India, in far off China and Japan, and even in remote Africa. The idea of celebrating the fifty years' Jubilee of the School originated with Mr. Rustomjee M. Kooka, one of the ex-students of this institution, who with the aid and co-operation of several friends gave it a practical shape by proposing to start a fund to be collected principally from ex-students of the School, himself offering as the earnest of his enthusiasm in this matter a generous subscription of Rupees 3,000 (Government Pro: notes with interest accumulated thereon) towards converting the present institution into a High School teaching up to the highest Government School Standard. A committee of 19 gentlemen from Surat, Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places was formed to collect funds

TO CELEBRATE THE JUBILEE

in some suitable form, and to request finally the Board of the local Parsi Panchayet under whose immediate control and supervision the School is, to convert the present institution into a High School by placing at their disposal the whole of the amount already collected by us, as also what may be collected hereafter. Besides Mr. Kooka's generous gift of Rs. 3,000 the Committee beg to acknowledge with gratitude a like donation from Mr. Shavaksha F. Kapadia on the same conditions, the capital amount going to strengthen the corpus of the fund necessary in maintaining the institution in its changed condition. The fund totals at present including the above two donations of Rs. 3,000 each to the aggregate sum of about Rs. ten thousand. The Committee feel particular pleasure in specialising for remark among other supporters to the Fund the name of Mr. E. D. Talati, Head Master, Government High School, Ahmedabad, also an ex-student of this institution, who has rendered valuable assistance to the Committee by obtaining a number of subscriptions and otherwise helping us with his mature advice and experience in promoting our scheme with which he is in perfect unison and sympathy from its very inception. Our acknowledgments in the same direction are due to Mr. Kooka in pushing the Fund in Bombay, and Dr. M. B. Lahewalla in Karachi. The Committee learn with pleasure that the Board of the Managers of the Parsi Panchayet who have been managing the institution have taken kindly to the scheme of

RAISING THE STATUS OF THE SCHOOL

from an A. V. School to a High School teaching up to Matriculation. A scheme framed with this object in view, has been under consideration for some time. An English School teaching up to only the A. V. Standard V in the generation we are now living in may, we venture to say, be said to have outlived its utility, and if allowed to continue in its present condition would be little short of an anachronism. This we say without in any way detracting from its usefulness two generations back when it first came into existence. It will be conceded by all that the education imparted to the Parsi youth in this school at present is quite inadequate and out of proportion to the actual needs of the times, and that an extension of the course of instruction up to Matriculation in these days is a great desideratum. The difficulties experienced by Parsi parents of even modest means, let alone those who are too poor to afford to give their sons education in a High School point to the necessity of converting this institution into a High School so as to make it a means of giving a complete course of School education. The Committee is confident that the Educational Department of the Government will be pleased to accord its sanction in due time to the School being thus raised to a higher status when the Board of the Parsi Panchayet submit their formulated scheme for approval and sanction of the Educational Department.

MR. SLADEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sladen, the Collector, who destributed the prizes in the course of his address, said:—My remarks will be chiefly concerned with the interesting account of the development of the Sir J. J. English School for which we have to thank Mr. Lalitashanker, who has been for 11 years the Head Master of this Institution. You have heard of the excellent reports of the Educational authorities who have examined it, and that have been won outside, and you will agree with me that Governing body and the Head Master are entitled to our warmest congratulations. It is natural that the report should contain more about the present than the past. We are all concerned chiefly with the present and the future, which in the case of this School seem to be very bright. Still on this occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the School, one could have listened with pleasure to the difficulties encountered, the failures and successes and the views on education of the leading men at the time of its foundation, which a few gentlemen present, like the revered leader of the Parsi Panchayet, Dr. Behramji, can still remember. To those of us, who for its constant application in England have become weary of the term Jubilee, and in fact for all it is well to pause for a moment and consider, what 50 years take us back to in the history of this country. The terrible days of the Indian Mutiny were still hidden in the future, the Government of India was still carried on in the name of the Honourable East India Company, a name very familiar to us in Surat the first city to open a trade with England. The Railway in this District was not opened till 8 years later, and Local Self-Government in this city dates back to the same year as the foundation of the Sir J. J. School.

EDUCATION IN SURAT FIFTY YEARS AGO.

I do not intend to detain you with a retrospect, but I would like to recall to you the state of Education about that time. The first Government School in Surat was opened only 26 years before this School, the first English School only in 1842, and in 1857 there were not more than 17 Schools, Government Schools that is, in the whole District, and it was estimated that not 1-2 per cent of the population under 20 years of age was under tution. From a consideration of these figures we are compelled to admire the great forethought and public spirit of Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhai which prompted him at that time in the cause of Education, to whose munificence this and many other Schools in the Presidency owe there origin, and a large proportion of the Parsis in the city are indebted for their Education. Looking back over these 50 years and observing the enormous advance education has made in this time, is there not something of encouragement for other Communities? What may we not with reason expect that the next half century may contain for those classes who now appear so backward and about whom we are at times almost inclined to despair. Certainly the Motto should be—Look forward, take courage and persevere. A Jubilee celebration of this kind is as replete with hope and encouragement for the future as it is with congratulations for the past. You boys now in the School, when you have grown up and taken your places in the affairs of men, perhaps 20 years hence, you will look back on this occasion and think how much has our School progressed since its Jubilee, and may I trust will be able to feel with pride that they have had and used their opportunities of assisting its progress.

NOTABLE EX-STUDENTS.

You have many excellent examples before you among those who have been connected with this School in the past, and at present. Mr. Ardeshir Dhanjisha, the Head of the first Panchayet that undertook the management of this School was first Kotval of the city of Surat, Head of the Police and Magistracy and Sadar Amin and won the title of Bahadur. You are constantly reminded of Mr. Meharvanji Frazer, another member of the same Panchayet, by the Clock Tower erected by his son. In Messrs Nasarvanji Pestanji Vakil and Barjorji Vakil you have a father who was member of the same Panachayet and a son who is an able and hard working member of the present Panachayet, who has earned the distinction of Khan Bahadur. Many more might be named, but I will only mention one Mr. Sorabji Master, Chairman of the Jubilee Celebration Committee, who is one of your 'Old Boys' and has in open competition obtained a coveted post in the Provincial Service. I observed with pleasure in the report that religious instruction is not neglected. Though a boy's home may be regarded the best place for religious instruction, I think that whenever possible as it is in this School, it should form part of a boy's education.

ATHLETICS.

You had reason to be proud of your successes in the Athletic Sports Competition in 1892 held under the auspices of Mr. Lely. Such sports I consider an excellent institution, bringing into healthy competition the boys who are keen on games and sports in all the schools of a town. If I find that there is occasion for another such Athletic Sports Competition, I shall have great pleasure in assisting to organise it later in the year. Lastly I learnt from Mr. Barjorji's speech that the proposal for changing the status of the School had advanced further that I was aware of; but that there is still some little difficulty to be overcome. I do not pretend to offer any advice in this matter, and would only remind you of the advice which has been freely tendered to the governing body of the school, and gladly accepted by them, by the Government Educational Department from Sir Theodore Hope, onwards, which you will agree with me has not been the least important factor in promoting the steady progress of the School. In conclusion I wish on behalf of the visitors and myself to tender our grateful thanks for this afternoon's entertainment. The pieces and songs, recited and played by the boys were very good and we all thoroughly enjoyed the last. I also wish to thank you particularly for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside this afternoon (applause).

THE AKBAR MANUFATURING AND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday last at 2 p.m., at the company's press premises near Carnac Bridge, Mr. Damoder Gordhendas Sookbadwala presiding.

The Directors' annual report on the working of the company during the year 1901, along with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up to 31st December 1901, was as under:—

The working of the Company has resulted in a profit of Rs. 60,865-5-10, which, with the balance of Rs. 3,756-7-3 brought forward from the last year's account, gave a total sum of Rs. 64,621-13-1, at the credit of profit and loss account, which result, the directors trusted was satisfactory. It was with deep regret that the directors had to record the melancholy death of Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Bapasola, Manager of Khundwa and Burhanpur Presses, which took place at Burrhanpur on the 29th December 1901. The directors were fully aware of the valuable and faithful services rendered by him to the company for a period of 21 years. In him the company had lost a most able, honest and experienced hand, and, the directors in recognization of his services recommended a sum of Rs. 3,000 to be paid as a gratuity for his widow's and children's maintenance.

The directors wished to appropriate the sum of Rs. 64,621-13-1, standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, as follows:—Payment of dividend at Rs. 100 per share. Rs. 20,000; carrying to machinery depreciation account Rs. 12,000; to building account Rs. 4,000; to reserve fund account Rs. 21,000; to bad debts fund account Rs. 1,500; payment of gratuity to the widow and children of the late Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Bapasola Rs. 3,000; distributing bonus to the employees of the company Rs. 800; balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2,321-13-1; total Rs. 64,621-13-1.

When the chairman moved the adoption of the report, Mr. Ratansey Mulji said that the company had already a reserve fund of Rs. 9,491-12-3: therefore he would see the advisability of increasing the amount of the dividend which had been already recommended. Besides he said that it was a press concern and not a mill concern. In mills larger reserve funds were necessary for working other purposes. The company had made a large profit of Rs. 64,000, and the directors recommended only one third of it to be paid as dividend. In past years when the company was in debt the shareholders had to be content on what was recommended and passed. Now that the company was prosperous he trusted that his suggestion would be met with due consideration.

Mr. Dharamsy Naranji and Mr. Luxmidas Vasanji also urged the Chairman to pay attention to the request.

The Chairman replied that they had duly considered the matter at the Board's meeting. It was in the interest of the company not to pay more dividend than what had been already proposed, the chief object for which, being to make provision for future emergencies.

Mr. Motilal Luxmidas put an amendment requesting the meeting to increase the dividend from Rs. 100 to 150. Mr. Dharamsy Naranji seconded the amendment, which was lost.

On this some of the shareholders left the meeting.

A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was then agreed to Messrs. Damoder Gordhendas Sookbadwala and Motilal Daysbhai were elected as directors; and Messrs. Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson and Jamietram Jivunram Rushi were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

Mr. N. Jamnadas proposed and Mr. Buxibhai Sharifbhai seconded that the meeting offered its best thanks to Messrs. Rehimbhai Alladinbhai and Company, secretaries and treasurers, for their having voluntarily paid a sum of Rs. 7,491-13-3 to make up the defalcation made by the late cashier P. M. D'Almeida, as shown in the company's balance-sheet for 1901.

The proposition was carried.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RAI SOHAN LAL AND THE DHOLPUR STATE.

The case of King-Emperor vs. Rai Sohan Lal again came up on the 30th ultimo before Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate, Allahabad.

The day's proceedings were chiefly of interest on account of the list of witnesses submitted by the accused. The following are some of the names:—(1) Lord Roberts; (2) Hon'ble Sir Charles Pondifex, Legal Adviser to Prince of Wales; (3) Honble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.; (4) E. J. Deane, Esq; (5) H. R. Cooke, Esq; (6) General Napier Campbell, late Inspector-General of Ordnance (now in France); (7) H H the Gaekwar of Baroda; (8) H. H. Raj a Kishan Prasad of Hyderabad; (9) Maharaja Daulat Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur; (10) Bhawa Sahib Suntona Rao Tamvik Bahadur of Gwalior; (11) Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, K. C. S. I; (12) H. H. Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur of Hyderabad; (13) Hon'ble Mr. Justice R S Aikman; (14) Major General Peacock, retired Resident, Kashmir; (15) S. P. O'Donnell, Esq., C. S., Joint-Magistrate, Allahabad; (16) G. P. Boys, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; (17) Banky Lal, Esq. Court Inspector; (18) H. E. Howard, Esq. Barrister; (19). Babu Nand Lal, Rais, Saharanpur; (20) W. H. Cobb, Esq., C. S., Agra; (21) C. A. Mumford, Esq., C.S. Agra; (22) G. C. Ingram, Esq., C.S.; (23) District Superintendent of Police, Agra; (24) P. C. Ball, Esq. Advocate, Agra; (25) T. G. Willes, Esq. Pleader, Agra; (26) H. L. Beddy, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Agra; (27) J. F. Fanthome, Esq., (28) Captain W. R. C. Straton, Political Agent, Dholpur; (29) H. C. Clogstoun, President, Debt Committee, Dholpur; (30) Syed Habibullah, Esq, Joint Magistrate; (31) Mohamed Moulvi Farid-ud-din Khan Bahadur; (32) Munshi Bishan Sarup, Rai Bahadur, Minister, Dholpur; (33) Koor Misir Kashi Prasad Sahib of Rai Bareli; (34) Babu Satya Chandar Mukerji, Vakil, High Court; (35) Gobind Prasad, Esq., Vakil, High Court; (36) Koor Badri Kishan Rais and Vakil, Delhi.

The Magistrate, after going through the whole list, observed that some of the witnesses were prima facie such as could not be summoned by the court. The case was adjourned.

When the case came up on Thursday the Magistrate, being of opinion that some of the witnesses named by the accused were named by him for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, called upon the accused to satisfy the Court that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of those witnesses was material.

The reasons shown by the accused were then considered by the Court to be inadequate. The following witnesses only were ordered to be summoned:—(Captain W. R. C Stratton, Political Agent, Dholpore; (2) P. C. Ball, Esq., Advocate, Agra; (3) T. G. Wills, Esq. Pleader, Agra; (4) H. L. Beddy, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, Agra (5) J. F. Fanthome, Esq., Agra; (6) Munshi Durga Prasad, Vakil and Rais, Agra; (7) Munshi Narain Prasad, Vakil, Agra; (8) Kailas Nath Pandit, Government Pleader, Agra; (9) Dr. A. B. Bysokh, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Agra; (10) Dr. Darridon Mafidar; Agra; (11) Maulvi Ali Ahmad Khan, Vakil, Agra; (12) Pandit Uma Prasad, Benares; (13) Munshi Baldeo Sarup, Mahobun; (14) Babu Damodar Das, Agra; (15) Thakur Lal Singh, Agra, (16) Md Maulvi Farrid-ud-din, Khan Bahadur; (17) Somishar Das Esq, (18) Kuar Misir Kashi Pershad, of Rai Bareilly; (19) Babu Satya Chandar Mukerji, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad; (20) Munshi Govind Prasad, Vakil High Court Allahabad; (21) Babu Badri Kishan Vakil Delhi, (22) H E Howard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law Allahabad, (23) Babu Nand Lal of Saharanpur (24) Babu Kashi Prasad of Allahabad; (25) Babu Mohanlal, Vakil, Manipuri, ; (26) Rana Push Jang of Allahabad; (27) Rani Sahibas (Jitha and Mayla) of General Padam Jang, by commission.

Disturbances are reported from S. E. Siam, says the "Straits Times", arising from the rise of false prophets who drew away many. They at first were content to fleece their dupes, but soon began to arm their followers. Troops sent to the spot had some difficulty in dispersing the fanatics. Several of the prophets have been captured, and over 200 of their followers have been killed.

The present year promises to be a notable one in the annals of stamp-collecting. In fact, half the countries in Europe seem determined to play into the hands of the philatelist. Apart from our own new issues, there are to be new stamps in Spain for the coronation of the young King Alfonso XIII. German stamps are to be remodelled from the first of April next, which seems to be a somewhat inappropriate date, and Bulgaria is going to replace the lion on her present stamps by a portrait of Prince Ferdinand. The Russian Government has also determined on a new issue to mark the second centenary of the foundation of St. Petersburg, while Switzerland, not to be outdone, is about to introduce a new issue of stamps depicting the principal monuments of its country. The McKinley memorial in the United States has also an interest for collectors.

WILLIAM BLACK, NOVELIST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

No one in the outer world would have believed that the silent, self-centred man, whose genius men admired but whose real spirit was a mystery to them—a mystery hidden behind a mask of stolid, unbroken reserve—could inspire the love and gratitude which in those last sad days shone upon Barry's face. Black successfully concealed his own emotions from those of us who were nearest to him. He never lapsed into sentimentalism; and so far as his speech revealed his feelings it might have been supposed that Barry's illness was almost a matter of indifference to him. It was only his actions that made any revelation of the real man. More than once, when going to visit Barry at his lodgings Brixton, I have encountered Black on his way to the same place, dressed with his usual care and neatness—a frock-coated figure more suited to Piccadilly on a summer afternoon than to the unfashionable southern suburb; and always he carried with him, regardless of appearances, some gift for the dying man—now a hare dangling in dangerous proximity to the smartly cut coat, and now a basin of jelly or soup, which somehow or other harmonised still less with his general appearance then the hare did. The world never saw this side of Black's character, never even guessed at its existence.

We need not follow Sir Wemyss Reid in his criticisms of Black's novels. We would rather draw attention to the exceedingly attractive pictures of Black's home life at Brighton and in Buckingham Street—his favorite retreat in London. The house in Buckingham Street, No. 15, was that wherein Peter the Great lived for a time, and Charles Dickens' Readers of "David Copperfield" will remember No. 15.

To the end of his life this house in Buckingham Street was his London home; and here his friends were wont to gather round him on his frequent visits to town, and to enjoy far on into the night his abounding hospitality and a companionship so delightful that mere hospitality shrank into insignificance beside it. No one who visited Black in his chambers above the river can have forgotten the joyous enthusiasm with which he would dwell upon the noble prospect from the windows of his room. It was at night time, when the traffic of the great city was stilled, that this prospect was most impressive. The long range of lights by the side of the river and on the bridges furnished an illumination the beauty of which it is difficult to describe. One of the most amusing stories in the book is that of Black's "stage fright." It happened in a Glasgow theatre. The piece was "Romeo and Juliet," brought out "under Miss Anderson's auspices." Miss Anderson and the Blacks were fast friends. Black made his appearance as a "super," or "thinker," in the famous ball-room scene: He went on in a blue domino and mask. According to Miss Anderson, no more ignominious first appearance was ever made. Before the curtain was raised Black planted himself in a rather prominent position on the stage, with his back to a pillar. Here he remained absolutely motionless and silent, making no attempt to play his humble part as one of the giddy throng—a veritable death's head at the feast. Miss Anderson and others tried to talk to him, but he was incapable of answering, being absolutely speechless from stage-fright. Presently the revellers departed, leaving the stage free for the meeting of Romeo and Juliet. To Miss Anderson's horror, Black stuck to his post, or rather, to his pillar, thus stopping the progress of the piece in the eyes of a crowded house. The fair Juliet walked across to him, and said imperatively. 'Go off." There was no response. He had no more the use of his legs than of his tongue. Fortunately, the situation was grasped by Miss Anderson's brother, who played the part of Tybalt, and he and a fellow-actor returning to the stage, succeeded by sheer force in dragging the paralysed super from it.

But with characteristic "go" and tenacity Black made another trial as "super" a little later, with Miss Anderson, in "Winter's" Tale, and came off with flying colours. Among the many pleasing pictures of "interiors," scattered throughout this volume, is one of the "Press Gang" of the Reform Club—a small group of journalists and authors of whom Black, Robinson, Payn, and Reid were members.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

At a small distance from the village of——in the Sialkot district stands the colony of a wandering tribe, whose love of gymnastic performance is almost ingrained in the blood. As fond of training the junior members as himself an expert in the arena, the native "bazigar" is most jealous of the purity of his womankind. Once convinced of their guilt he would not spare the nearest and the dearest.

Well, it so happened that one of the daughters of the colony was given away in marriage in a neighbouring settlement at some distance. Some time elapsed and the woman returned complaining that she had been turned away by her husband and his family.

Proud as Lucifer himself, the man could not brook the insult, and at once reported the matter to the head of the colony, and the father-in-law and the husband were summoned for a certain day to explain the cause of their conduct.

The bridegroom's party appeared in due course and pleaded that the woman's misconduct was the source of her dishonour, and that they could not be expected to keep a dishonoured woman in their house.

The woman had to be called, and strongly protested her innocence. At the requisition of the Head, she swore by heaven that if guilty she be burnt to ashes at once.

Both the parties continued unshaken, and the judge decided upon a trial by ordeal, with the assurance that the parties would submit to the "Verdict of Nature." A thick piece of iron about a foot and a half in length, about half the length in breadth, an inch or so thick was brought and placed on the fire.

The metal thus remained for some time, and the woman was ordered to purify herself by a bath, and prepare herself for the ordeal.

The metal had become red-hot to the satisfaction of the bridegroom's party, and the girl, clad in a white chaddar, came, but shrank a little from the barbaric ordeal.

The stern glance of the Judge told her more plainly than words that no mercy could be expected, no quarter would be given.

At a distance of "five or six karams" stood a small pile of straw, and there she was directed to throw the iron.

She did, and the smouldering of the straw showed that the iron was not cold. The straw was sprinkled with water to extinguish the fire.

The hands of the woman were anxiously sought to be examined by the parents and the husband alike. The anxious audience, some five hundred or so, shared in the feeling. The hands were found to be totally uninjured. No burns or scalds appeared to mar the beauty of the palms, or to blemish the purity of the girl, who was the centre of mutual greetings and rejoicings. The hands had been carefully seen before the ordeal, and nothing seemed to cause any doubt or suspicion to attach.

But the Judge could not forget the conduct of the husband in causelessly subjecting the wife's innocence to the ordeal, and he fined the husband ten rupees. The bride was triumphantly taken home by the husband, and the trial has become the talk around the place. The chastity of the woman has become a thing to conjure with, and inquiry round about has failed to shake the truth of the above story.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

GOLD WASHING IN UPPER BURMA.

Washing for gold is carried on in the Paunglaung stream after it has entered Yamethin and Pyinmana. According to the "Upper Burma Gazetteer" nuggets weighing as much as half and a quarter tical are said to have been found, and gold dust seems to be fairly abundant. The villagers of Thabyin in Loi Long, a Southern Shan State, used to wash regularly, but the returns were hardly remunerative. The process was crude. A pit seven feet in diameter and from six to twelve feet in depth was dug close to the river bank until a stratum of stone was reached. The layer of earth immediately above this was washed and from one to twenty-five ticals of gold are said to have been the out-turn of each pit. In some places the whole west bank of the Paunglaung is honeycombed with these pits. The Paunglaung river in the Sindaung hill in Has Mong Hkam flows thence due south through that state and Loiai into Loi Long, after traversing the whole of which it enters Pyinmana and empties itself into the Sittang. In the rains it becomes a raging flood and is quite unnavigable. Like the Shwegyin river, no one yet seems to have explored the upper reaches of the Paunglaung for gold. The difficulties of communication and possibly the malarious nature of the valleys through which these mountain streams run are, no doubt, responsible for this, but some day these will perhaps be overcome.—"Rangoon Gazette."

THE FAR EAST.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.

DEFEAT OF THE "BLACK FLAGS."

DISPATCHES received from both Wuchou and Canton, says the "North China Herald" all confirm the news that the rebellion in the Two Kuang and Yunkuei provinces has reached formidable proportions and that the rebels number now quite 120,000 well armed men, three-fourths of whom have Mauser magazine rifles, that is to say, the possessors of them are old soldiers who had been ordered to disband without their arrears of pay being given them. The presence of these veteran Kuangsi and Kuangtung soldiers amongst the rebels is what has made the rebellion so formidable especially as the rebels who have good arms now outnumber the Imperial troops by more than seven to one. It is further stated in reliable quarters at Canton that Marshal Su who has been ordered by Imperial decree to take the chief command of the operations against the rebels in the Two Kuang has only 5,000 to 6,000 men with him at Ch'ingching, Kuangtung, upon whom he can rely. All the rest of his original army of 25,000 men was either unreliable or have already gone and joined the rebels. The latter have possession of all the trade routes in the Two Kuang and have therefore captured large quantities of warlike supplies destined for the various military garrisons in the interior, who are cooped up and dare not leave the cities to scout for fear of being cut off from returning to camp.

Late dispatches received from Canton give the area now overrun by the rebels of Kuangtung in co-operation with their confreres in the adjacent province of Kuangsi. The following are the prefectures dominated by the Kuangtung rebels, although most of the walled cities there are held by the Government troops who, however, dare not venture far from the walls, giving as an excuse that they are "waiting for reinforcements:"—Kaochou, Lienchou Ch'ingchou, Liuchou and Huichou, the latter prefecture having been the last to join the movement, while the first named—Kaochou—being near the Kuangsi frontier and a neighbour of the sub-prefecture of Yulin in the latter province—was the first in Kuangtung province to join the Kuangsi rebels. A dispatch from Swatow in reporting the rising of the Huichoufu rebels states that a detachment of 1,500 men belonging to the famous "Blackflag" corps of Liu Yung-fu was sent by the military authorities of Huichoufu to suppress the rebels at the first news of the rising, but the Blackflags were defeated and the movement is now rapidly spreading throughout the prefecture. It is stated by the Huichoufu mandarins that the defeat of the Blackflag detachment was due to the failure of ammunition which compelled the troop to retire to Huichoufu, it not having been anticipated that the rebels were so numerous or so well armed. The truth of the matter as known amongst the masses was that the Blackflags, true to their predatory instincts, are in sympathy with the rebellion and therefore made no effort to oppose the rebels, upon whose appearance the Blackflags at once fled from the field, abandoning the civil mandarins who had accompanied the corps to "pacify" the rebels from off the face of the region. The civil mandarins accordingly fell into the hands of the rebels, who accommodated them with the very fate reserved for the latter. There is also a report from Ch'ing-chou, where Marshal Su's headquarters are, that a brigade of his, reinforced by a body of Anhui troops under Chin, Taotai of the Kao-Lien-Ch'ing Intendancy, has been badly defeated by the Ch'ing-chou rebels, losing some 1,200 men.

The Kuangsi correspondent of the same paper writing on March 31st, however says:—Readers of the papers must be really wondering by this time what the "Rebellion in Kuangsi" really means. Those who live in the province get most of their news from elsewhere, which is certainly interesting even if not convincing. From careful inquiries I am of the opinion that the whole affair has been much exaggerated. Whether a rebellion has been in progress, or merely an accession to the independent armed bands, which have been much in evidence to the South of the West River for at least four years, I cannot say for certain. In any case, the Chinese authorities became alarmed, and urged the recall of missionaries from Nanning. This did not take place as was supposed letters having been lately received reporting all quiet again. Merchants also at Nanning have wired for goods to be sent forward, so that looks reassuring.

The "Universal Gazette's" Canton correspondent writes: Although the Viceroy here has despatched several detachments of troops to the scene of disturbance in Kwangsi to suppress the rebellion, yet the task before them is by no means an easy one. On the approach of the troops the insurgents disperse and mingle themselves with the peaceable people and as soon as the troops disappear, they begin to assemble together again. Only a few days ago a battalion of soldiers were escorting a number of cartloads of provisions past a place near the headquarters of the rebels at Yulin to Linchou, when they were attacked and defeated and all the provisions under their escort fell into the hands of the latter.

RIOTS IN KWANGTUNG.

According to the same correspondent, serious disturbances have also broken out in the district of Kweishan, Kwangtung, and the garrison which was sent to suppress them from Heichou, was defeated by the rioters.

REPORTED OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISHMAN.

A Macao despatch says: Recently an Englishman, whose Chinese name is Hama, went to the town of Shichi, in the district of Hsiangshan, on business. On arriving in the vicinity of Shichi, he was surrounded by a mob of villagers who assaulted him so seriously that it is feared that there is no prospect of his recovery.

TROUBLE IN KANSU.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS BECOME BANDITS.

A correspondent of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" writing of the trouble east and north-east of Peking and in Kansu, says:—The trouble which has modified the movements of the Court is focussed round Chouttion. It is practically chronic, and is due to the fact that large bands of men prefer to live by black-mail and violence than by honest husbandry. They carry arms with impunity most of the year, and use them almost daily; but when any large force appears they are as slim as the willest of South-African farmers, and bury their weapons, putting on the guilelessness of the rustic. If a small force is sent out against them, they do not hesitate to make short work of it. The whole neighbourhood indeed is lawless, and unless it is put under some sort of permanent martial-law and a strong Governor there is little hope for its improvement.

A Mongol Prince has for some time been residing in the capital for the simple reason that his home has been looted by these canaille; for some months before coming to the city, he maintained a guerilla warfare with them, and during its course lost over one hundred of his retainers. Latterly he has thought of renewing the contest, but he has been told by his henchmen that unless he can bring fully five hundred men, it will be of no use. It is curious to think that this country is but two days' good travel out of Tungchou.

Kansu Province is in greater anarchy than is generally known or believed. The ruffians that disgraced the name of soldiers under Tung Fu-hsiang are obeying the order to disband in the method and in the time that best suit themselves. Of Tung himself different accounts come to hand. One set maintain that he has seized a big town not far from Sining, if it be not that town itself, and is turning out small arms and ammunition in abundance from two arsenals there established. The natives even say that he is now making big ordnance. The Court is said to be cognisant of this, but does not see its way to cope with the situation with the materials at its disposal; it even entertains some hopes of foreign aid. On the other hand commercial men, who are usually well-informed, state that Tung has entered a Monastery, that he has shaved his head, and has given up all the ambitions of life.

Dispatches from Lanchou, capital of Kansu, report that the numerous battalions formerly under the ex-General, Tung Fu-hsiang, which were recently ordered by Imperial decree to be disbanded, have all joined their old Commander the Imprial forces being too weak either to disarm or prevent them. Furthermore, it is now known that Tung Fu-hsiang has refused to be inveigled into Lanchou, ignoring the "warm" invitations of Sung Fan (Manchu), Viceroy of Shen-Kan, to a grand dinner "which the Empress Dowager had commanded to be bestowed upon him at Lanchou." Affairs in Kansu are, therefore, considered to be critical, as a rebellion may break out at any moment.

THE DISTURBANCES IN HONAN.

A K'aifengfu dispatch reports that the rioters who recently massacred a number of Christians at Piyang and T'ungpeh, in Honan, have now formed themselves into a regular military organisation and are besieging the cities of Piyang, T'anghsien, and Hsinye which from latest accounts are in a critical condition. Piyang is near the Hupeh frontiers and adjoins the Hupeh district city of Tsaoyang-hsien. The people of the latter city, it is stated, have lately also begun to be excited, in consequence of which Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been appealed to for help by the magistrate of that city. The Christians massacred by the Piyang and T'ungpeh desperadoes were Roman Catholics.

ANOTHER RECEPTION OF FOREIGN LADIES AT PEKING.

The Reception to the American official ladies by the adopted daughter of the Empress Dowager and others of the Manchu nobility passed off very pleasantly on Tuesday, the 25th March, says the Peking correspondent of the "N. C. Herald." The Japanese Minister's wife was also invited their being only two Ministers' wives in Peking. The same unofficial ladies as at Mrs. Conger's previous reception were present except Miss Dr. Leonard, who has left for the States. Mrs. Isaac T. Headland was asked by Mrs. Conger to take her place as one of the interpreters. All the ladies, American, Japanese, and Manchu, made a charming display. The Conversation and the Feast were lively and varied. The dinner was composed of Chinese dishes, but arranged in foreign style. The expense was not borne by the Foreign Office. The Princess and Mrs. Conger toasted each other in elegant language. The Princess presented in the name of the Empress Dowager to Mrs. Conger a little black dog, as the Empress Dowager at her last reception understood from Mrs. Conger that she wanted one. The ladies are ready for more of such festivities.

Dr. Leonard received a present from the Empress Dowager as a token of kind wishes for a safe journey Mrs. Bainbridge, who is also soon to leave for America, likewise received a present from the Empress Dowager.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES.

In the midst of these friendly interchanges of regard, we have reports of troubles in different places between the Church and the Pagan. The most serious is in Honan, an Edict concerning it being already published. The Troubles near Jehol, in the vicinity of Chaoyang, are also traced to disagreements between the Catholic converts and the heathen. We hear that two native priests were carried away into the mountains, and are not to be released until the Church makes some financial redress. General Ma, in going to suppress the outlaws, has taken along a Catholic Chinaman as deputy, to make terms with the converts. The officials are as positive as ever, that disturbances in China arise from bad converts. They may praise the foreigner, but they mistrust the Chinese who enter the Church.

HONOURING MISSIONARIES.

The memorial of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, recommending certain of the officials, the gentry, and missionaries for decoration, has received the Imperial Rescript. As I previously foretold, Bishop Favier is promoted from 2nd to 1st button and rank. Bishop Jarlin, who remains with his 2nd button, gets a peacock's feather. The Bishops' at Chengtingfu and Hsienhsien are also honoured. The only Protestant is the Rev. Frank L. Norris, of the Anglican Mission. Other Protestant missionaries should have been recognised, but several had forestalled such action by insisting that they wanted no buttons, feathers, or badges.

THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

The "Universal Gazette" reports, Sir James Mackay requests the Chinese Government to open the following ports to foreign trade, viz, Naganking in Anhui, Wukou in Kiangsi, Yunnanfu, in Yunnan and two ports in Kwangtung. The Chinese Commissioners have told Sir James that they cannot agree to the opening up of Yunnanfu, as the people there are still in such a state of ignorance and conservatism that the compliance with such a request will result in endless trouble, but that with regard to all the other ports, they are going to consider the matter carefully, to see whether their present condition permits their being opened up at once or not.

LORD DOWNSHIRE'S DIVORCE ACTION.

DECREE NISI WITH COSTS.

A LETTER BY THE RESPONDENT.

In the Divorce Division, Sir F. Jeune had before him the case of Downshire vs. Downshire and Laycock, in which the Marquess of Downshire sought a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's alleged misconduct with the co-respondent.

The case was undefended.

Mr. Bargrave Deane, K. C., and Mr. W. T. Barnard appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Priestley for the respondent; and Mr. F. A. Inderwick, K.C., and Mr. C. Mathews for the co-respondent.

Mr. Bargrave Deane, K.C., stated that the petitioner was married to his wife, who was a Miss Katherine Mary Hare, on the 22nd January, 1893, at St. Peter's Church Pimlico, and there had been three children, two boys and a girl, born in 1894, 1895, and 1898 respectively. The co-respondent, Capt. Joseph Laycock, an officer of the Yeomanry, was a gentleman of large means, and first became acquainted with the petitioner and respondent during the hunting season of 1899-1900 in Leicestershire. The first time Capt. Laycock visited petitioner was at the end of 1900, and from that time the friendship became more intimate. The parties used to meet in Leicestershire, and Mr. Laycock from time to time visited at the house. Lord Downshire had no real suspicion of his wife's conduct with that gentleman until the latter part of 1901, when he thought that Mr. Laycock's visits were more frequent than was wise, and that he was too much alone with her ladyship in various parts of the house. During the hunting season the visits became more frequent, so much so that in the early part of 1902 the Marquess had reason to protest. On January 12th of this year the Marquess had a shooting party at his place at Easthampstead Park, Berks, and one morning he left to go to Windsor. Immediately petitioner's back was turned, Capt. Laycock came to the house and spent the night there, in a room adjoining that of the Marchioness. The following morning the servants noticed that Capt. Laycock's bed had not been occupied. On Jan. 20th the respondent's father had an interview with the Marchioness, and the same evening Captain Laycock came and spent the night. Later on, the petitioner met respondent and co-respondent together in a motor car. He told his wife to get out, and he drove her home himself. On February 3rd he found that his wife was sending telegrams to Captain Laycock, and he forbade her to do so. In consequence there was a stormy scene between the husband and wife. Petitioner told her she must choose between him and Captain Laycock, and she absolutely refused to give the co-respondent up; whereupon he ordered the carriage to be brought round and his luggage put upon it. Respondent wrote him two angry letters, and he finally left the house and had never lived with her since. The Marquess went to London and in the result he consulted Sir George Lewis. On his advice the petitioner went to Easthamstead Park, and there he found a large bundle of letters from the co-respondent to the respondent. Proceedings were then instituted. Counsel read the following letter, which the respondent had written to her husband:—

"2nd February, Claridge's Hotel.

"You are more cruel than I could even have imagined; but I know that it is not you, my Artie, who wrote the letter. I am very ill, and dont want to live, and make this one last appeal to you, just to say good-bye. If you have any pity you can't refuse it. For God's sake, be guided by your own feelings. Those whom you are influenced by have always hated me, and often abused you to me. I can't go to my own people, they drive me mad. I will never wrong you again. I know you loved me once; so, for the sake of that love, just speak one word to me, and say you will try to forgive me, and then we need never meet again—Kitty I shall always love you."

The petitioner gave evidence in corroboration of counsel's opening statement. He said they lived fairly happily until August, 1901. They became acquainted with Capt. Laycock in 1900. The co-respondent was introduced to the Marchioness and she introduced the Captain to him. Soon after that he visited at the house, they went out hunting together and at the end of 1900, he visited at Leesthorpe Hall. In the following hunting season, the autumn of 1901, his visits became very frequent—so frequent that he spoke to the respondent about them and she said he (petitioner) was mistaken in his view of matters. After that a letter arriving caused him to entertain suspicion. He subsequently spoke to the respondent's father about the visits of Capt. Laycock, and the respondent expressed her willingness to accept the conditions he had laid down. There were three—the first was that she should have nothing more to do with Capt. Laycock; that there should be no more houses taken for Leicestershire hunting, and that if he (petitioner) wished to take a yacht for the season he should be at liberty to do so.

Sir F. Jeune: Why was that?

Petitioner: That I should take a yacht if I chose to do so. There had always been a row when I wished to do that.

Continuing, the Marquess said after that they returned to Leesthorpe. There was to be a hunt, and Laycock turned up, and the respondent said she had not had time to prevent him from coming. After that witness met respondent and co-respondent in a motor-car. He stopped the machine and after a conversation with the respondent she got out, and he took her away. Subsequently he went to Easthampstead, and found in a tin box that the respondent had been using the large bundle of letters referred to by counsel in the handwriting both of the respondent and co-respondent. After that he gave instructions for the petition being filed.

Annie Mills, housemaid at Leesthorpe Hall, spoke to the co-respondent having stayed there overnight on January 13 and 20, and having occupied a bedroom next to that of Lady Downshire's. She also described the condition of the rooms next morning.

Mr. Deane said he had plenty more evidence, but his lordship said that was enough, and granted a decree nisi with costs, and custody of the children.

IT had been arranged that, if necessary, another thousand Boer prisoners can be received in India, but it is now unlikely that any more will be sent, as the prospects of peace are improving.

THE European patients now in the Ripon Hospital, Simla, will be moved into the Walker Hospital to-day. The date of the formal opening of the latter institution by the Viceroy has yet to be fixed.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

IN the House of Commons, on April 14, in answer to question from Mr. Caine, Lord G. Hamilton said: I receive no daily returns of plague deaths. The telegraphic reports are for periods of four weeks, and these are subsequently supplemented by certain weekly returns and details. The numbers of plague deaths in the Punjab since the autumn of 1901 have I regret to say, greatly increased, and are as follows:—For the four weeks ended January 18, 1902, 9,438; for the four weeks ended February 15, 1902, 16,784; and for the four weeks ended March 15, 1902, 42,788. No later reports have yet been received. Regulations enjoining measures based on the recommendations of the Plague Commission and designed to avoid coercion and to attract the co-operation of the people as much as possible have been adopted, and a specially qualified medical officer has been deputed to supervise the preventive arrangements.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff's Commission has already made substantial progress in its investigations of existing projects for water supply in India; whether provision can be made for a larger allocation of funds for that purpose out of the Budget's surplus; and whether it is the intention of the Local Governments of Bombay and Madras to proceed without delay with the construction of such waterworks, tanks, dams, or embankments as can be provided by the provincial funds at their disposal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Irrigation Commission has not, I believe, submitted any report, and its investigations will not be completed for about a year. In the meantime the Government of India have in their Budget made a special allotment to local governments for minor works, as they are of opinion that in this way the most direct and immediate benefit is likely to be realised; and that the larger schemes which they have in view require careful consideration, and should not be hurriedly undertaken. This allotment will be used by the local governments without delay.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Price.—East India (Railways and Irrigation Works): Address for return showing the estimated position as regards capital expenditure of the several railways and irrigation works under construction in India on March 31, 1902, and the proposed expenditure thereon during 1902-03.

Mr. Sydney Buxton.—Wars in South Africa and China (Cost and Expenditure).—Return of estimated cost of the wars in South Africa and China, showing how the expenditure is to be met (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 150, of Session, 1901).

LOANS FROM NATIVE BANKERS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Capt. Norton.—To ask the Secretary of State for War: Whether it has been brought to his notice that many young officers with small private means serving in India are obliged to borrow money from native bankers at high rates of interest in order to provide themselves with the additional kit required in that country; and, whether, with the view of preventing a larger number of officers from being obliged to have recourse to this practice in order to provide themselves with the new uniform on account of pressure brought to bear upon them by commanding officers, he will consider the advisability of issuing a definite order to effect that a certain number of years may elapse before an officer at present serving is compelled to purchase the new uniform.

Mr. Weir.—East India (Native States): To call attention to the administration of the Native States in India; and to move, That inasmuch as the principles adopted in 1881 when forming the constitution for the administration of the Native State of Mysore have proved satisfactory, this House is of opinion that in order to ensure the welfare and progress of the subjects of the Native States of India no opportunities should be lost of extending with suitable modifications in each case, to the other Native States of India the form of constitution adopted in Mysore.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

BULLER'S ANSWER.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GENERAL.

SPIRITED DEFENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT communicates to the "Express" the substance of an interesting conversation with Sir Redvers Buller concerning Spion Kop.

The gallant General was by no means disconcerted by the publication of the full text of the famous despatches.

"I cannot see what new light has been thrown upon the controversy" he said. "I was told very pointedly by Mr. Balfour that the Government had suppressed certain passages out of tenderness for my military reputation. It was very generous of them, and I am proportionately grateful, but now that nothing more remains to be said, how much the worse is my military reputation?

"What does the grave-censure passed upon me by Lord Roberts amount to? I am blamed because I did not intervene in the direction of the operations as soon as 'I had reason to believe that their success was being endangered.' Again, I am told that nothing should have deterred me, as the officer in chief command, from insisting that the operations should be so conducted as to attain the object in view.

"But I did so insist. I insisted from the first. You have only to look at my orders issued to Warren on the 9th of January, and now published in extenso for the first time. I was very precise again in my instructions of January 15, when I desired Warren to advance in strength, throw forward his left, refusing his right, and so gain an open plain north of Spion Kop.

A FINE CHANCE.

"At that time we had a fine chance. The enemy had undoubtedly been surprised, and was still weak in our front. After the 17th our advantage was fast vanishing, for the enemy was rapidly concentrating before us. By the 19th, through Warren's dilatoriness, it was all but gone. I was wrong—very wrong—in not assuming personal command on the left (on the Spion Kop side) on that date. I might have saved the situation. After the 19th I could not well have done so.

"I have no desire to be too hard on Sir Charles Warren. There is much in Lord Roberts' defence of him. It is quite possible that 'the delay, misdirection, and want of control' (Lord Roberts' word) were not altogether avoidable, but it is quite certain that Warren started on the job in a very half-hearted way, and the small initial advantage he had obtained by the 19th was quite lost by the 23rd.

"On the 21st the right was well in front of the left, quite contrary to my wishes, and reiterated them. Still he hung back, and on the 23rd, when issue was seriously joined he got the worst of it.

It was too late then for me to interfere except by message by heliogram or telegram. I could not have reached Spionkop during the day even if I had wished. It was fourteen miles from where I was at Potgieters; rugged, mountain country interposed, over which a man would climb but slowly, and to travel on horseback was almost impossible.

"Besides, I was fully occupied in holding on the Tugela. On the 23rd Lyttleton's attack on the eastern slopes of the Spionkop had used up two of the battalions of his brigade, and the two remaining were all the force I had at this most decisive point on the river, where my main line of retreat must pass, the bulk of my stores and supplies were held.

REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE.

"I had reasons, too, for not interfering with Warren, weighty reason, too, although I have never satisfied myself that I ought to have yielded to them. Sir Charles Warren was my second in command, duly appointed by the authorities at home, and he had the dormant commission in his pocket. It was within my competence, of course, to supersede him, and I ought to have done so.

But it was a serious as well as an unpleasant step to take. The unpleasantness was the least part of it, that I could have faced. But I had to remember that if I took the executive command out of his hands and if I had been shot Warren would have been discredited in the eyes of his men, and was yet bound to succeed me in chief control.

"Can you account for Warren's reluctance to act as you directed? Sir Redvers was asked.

No doubt it was from constitutional inability to take a decided line. This made him slow to move when rapidity in advance was the essence of the situation. But for Warren, Lord Dundonald, after winnig Acton Homes would have pressed forward and probably ended the matter by entering Ladysmith. Warren effectually stopped Dundonald by refusing him further supplies.

"That Warren's heart was not in the business (although there was never a shadow of imputation on his personal courage) was shown by his obstinate refusal to take the offensive, although urged again and again. The very last time I pressed it on him he convened a council of war—all the subordinate generals he had with him—Clery, Talbot, Coke, and Hildyard—sooner than accept my ruling. It might have been too late then (the 22nd) but in the earlier date, when the enemy had not gathered strength, it was perfectly feasible.

"I am willing to admit that at that earlier date I should have undertaken to attack myself. But I cannot admit, nor will any unprejudiced person, that my military reputation suffers much from these [illegible]."

INDIAN FAMINE UNION.

A CONFERENCE was held on Tuesday afternoon, April 10 at the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, to consider resolutions advocating the objects of the Indian Famine Union, Mr. Leonard Courtney occupied the chair, and among those present were Lord Ripon, Lord Hobhouse, Sir Raymond West, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Mr. Caine, M.P., and Sir H. Gilzean-Reid.

The Chairman said that in India we were the actual governors, and it was incumbent on us to do all that we could to secure the well-being of the Indian people. (Cheers.) By far the larger portion of them were poor tillers of the soil, and, with constant labour, could get but a scanty living, and when droughts occurred the people were face to face with starvation. It might be claimed that much had been done to prevent a drought from being followed by deaths, but it was not enough to have machinery to relieve the peasants when the time of pressure came. Those connected with the Indian Famine Union felt that something should be done to enable the people to help themselves in times of calamity. In the latest authoritative examination of famine and famine policy there was a confession that we were still wanting in that detailed examination of the peasant life which was the necessary preliminary to dealing with the recurring phenomena of famine in India. If it were true that men in the past had not probed this question to the bottom, and that the most talented of modern administrators still admitted that there was much to be learned before the task could be properly undertaken, he thought that the Indian Famine Union might claim to be absolved from the imputation of being too forward and might also claim that this conference was worthy, at all events of attention, if not of respect (Cheers.)

Lord Ripon moved:—"This conference deplores the continued prevalence of famine throughout vast regions of India, the permanent poverty of great masses of the people, the widespread indebtedness of the agricultural population, and the lack of precise official information regarding the foundation causes of agricultural distress and is of opinion that it is urgently necessary that detailed local inquiry should be made into the economic conditions of typical villages in the famine areas, with a view to ascertaining the facts upon which preventive, as well as remedial measures suited to the various provinces, may be safely based." It seems to him, he said, that the fact that famine had been more or less present in India now for several years created a new condition in that country in various respects. When he was in India 20 years ago, it was his good fortune that no famine existed in the land. There could be no doubt in the past, there had been many grievous famines in India, as the result of which a far larger number had perished than during the present distresses, but he thought that he was not mistaken in saying that we had no previous record of famine which had endured for such a long period. He then referred to some of the principal reasons for making the proposed detailed local inquiry, remarking that one thing which reported it urgent was the statement that the military charges in India were about to be increased by a sum in excess of £750,000 a year. Surely before such a burden was placed on India it was necessary to find out to what extent the famine-stricken people were able to bear it. (Cheers.) He hoped no one would think that the resolution carried with it any condemnation of the Government of Lord Curzon. Nothing was further from his intentions.

Lord Hobhouse, in seconding the resolution, said that what they wanted to know was whether famine pestilence, and the shifting of the land from one ownership to another were really evidences of increased depression and misery; and if that were so, what remedies could be suggested by a careful study of the state of the Indian villages in times when they were more prosperous.

Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare said that a number of those present thought that the resolution did not go far enough, and he submitted an amendment to extend the scope of the proposed inquiry, and condemning as improper the extravagance contemplated in connexion with the Coronation durbar and the Victoria Memorial.

The Chairman said that there was a good deal in the proposal which might or might not be worth discussing, but it was out of order.

Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., pointed out that some of the resolutions before the conference were unnecessary, as the measures advocated had been approved, and were being carried out by the Government. He denied that before British administration, famines in India were less severe and less frequent than during the latter part of the last century. Of recent years famines had been far less severe than formerly, and they appeared to be more frequent simply because whenever prices reached a certain point the code for the prevention of famine was brought into force and distress was relieved. He believed that there was no monopoly of sympathy or desire for information on Indian questions on the part of those associated with this union.

The resolution was carried without dissent.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn (late Financial Commissioner to the Punjab) proposed that the conference, while approving of the recommendation of the Famine Commission to substitute elasticity for rigidity in the collection of the land revenue, was of opinion that, until the change of system was fully operative, revenue paying cultivators, when crops failed from drought, should receive liberal remissions, and that, when necessary, advances should be freely made to them at low interest for the purchase of seed, food, and plough cattle.

Mr. Vaughan Nash stated that the rigidity of the existing system had driven millions of the people of India off their holdings of land and made them practically serfs.

The resolution was carried.

Sir Raymond West, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir John Jardine, Lady Hope, Mr. Fox, and others also took part in the proceedings, and resolutions, were passed urging the Government vigorously to stimulate carefully devised local experiments in establishing agricultural banks, advocating the adoption of such educational and other methods as would ensure the development of indigenous arts and industries, and expressing regret at the small amount set aside each year by the Indian Government for irrigation works.

It was decided to send copies of these resolutions to Lord George Hamilton.

In the evening a public meeting of the members and supporters of the union was held. Lord Kinnaird presided, and moved that a petition practically embodying the resolutions passed at the conference, should be signed by himself as chairman, and presented to Parliament.

Mr. J. M. Maclean seconded the resolution.

Mr. Caine, M.P., remarked that famine had been worse during the last 25 years than at any other period during the 19th century. The deaths from famine during that period had averaged 3,000 a day. Unfortunately this poverty was permanent, authorities stated that it was yearly growing worse.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. W. Digby, C. I. E., Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. N. B. Wagle (a native of India) having addressed the meeting, the resolution was unanimously carried.

DISLOYALTY IN IRELAND.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LAND BILL.

IN a supplement to the "Dublin Gazette" nine counties and two county boroughs are proclaimed under Sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, and one county borough, six urban districts, and 25 rural districts under Section 2 of the same Act. In the first case the proclamation provides that on the application of the Attorney-General for Ireland, the High Court may order defendants charged with crimes in proclaimed districts either to be tried by special juries, or may order the venue of trial to be changed. In the other case, the proclamation provides that persons charged with committing certain offence shall be liable to prosecution before court of summary jurisdiction.

The authorities have taken the right course at last says the "Globe's" correspondent but it is open to question whether the enforcement of these sections of that Act will adequately meet the necessities of the situation. The proclamation will enable a certain number of individuals to be prosecuted, it is true, but it does not go to the root of the evil, for the very simple reason that it does not affect the organisation which supports and incites those individual to commit the offences of which all Loyalists complain. It is hard to believe that the Cabinet will delay much longer taking a step to the necessity of which the news columns of the Unionist and Nationalist Press daily bear witness.

The United Irish League should be proclaimed as a dangerous association, which it unquestionably is. There are clauses in the Act of 1887, which provide machinery capable of breaking down the despotism which the League has established over the souls and bodies of unoffending and defenceless citizens, and the time has already come when those who carry their disregard of the law into practice should be taught that there is an even higher authority in the land than the United Irish League.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and [illegible] head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold [illegible]

WHEN DE ROUGEMONT TOLD HIS TALE.

MR. FITZGERALD SUES MESSRS. NEWNES.

IN the Chancery Division on Tuesday, April 16 before Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. W. George Fitzgerald journalist, sued Messrs. George Newnes, Limited, the proprietors of the "Wide World Magazine," for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal as editor of that publication, for royalties on the sales 15s. per 1,000 copies, and wrongful termination of contract.

Mr. Stewart-Smith, K.C., who with Mr. Isaacs, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, said the plaintiff conceived the idea of starting the "Wide World Magazine," in which should be recounted true stories of travel and adventure.

His Lordship: It is known to me in connection with the adventures of Mr. De Rougemont. (Laughter.)

Mr. Isaacs said the plaintiff was formerly employed on the "Strand Magazine," but ultimately in 1898 was appointed as editor of the "Wide World Magazine" at a salary of £746 per annum, which, with the royalty of 15s. per 1,000 copies sold, at one time, brought the plaintiff an income of £1,600 per year. This, however, was at the period when the De Rougemont story was being published, but which afterwards had to be discontinued, as it was found that the adventures had never really happened. As to the royalty, plaintiff had agreed to share it with two other gentlemen. In June, 1900, he was appointed editor of the "Traveller." In June, 1901, the defendants summarily dismissed the plaintiff from their service for something, as counsel explained which had happened in connection with the "Traveller." This, he contended, they were not entitled to do, as the two engagements were quite distinct. In respect of the "Traveller" also the plaintiff claimed about £5,000.

Counsel then went into the particulars put forward by the defence as grounds for dismissing the plaintiff. One complaint was that in conducting "The Traveller," plaintiff agreed that no other advertisements of the nature of those of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, the touring agents, should be inserted, but in reality such advertisements were inserted. He also, it was said, inserted complaints about certain hotels.

The hearing was resumed on Wednesday, when Mr. Rufus Isaacs, continuing his opening statement, said he wanted to make one or two special observations before dealing with the case of the "Wide World Magazine." This system of giving royalties was a new and rather extraordinary thing.

Mr. Justice Byrne: It is a form of profit sharing.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: Yes; except in one case, that of the "Strand Musical Magazine," Messrs. Newnes had never done anything of the kind before In this case the royalties were given to Mr. Fitzgerald as a share in the publication. It did not depend upon a profit being made, but every time a thousand copies were sold, six shilling and ninepence came into his pocket. If a man in the newspaper world had an idea it was quite as saleable as anything else, and if somebody took that idea on the understanding that he would pay for it and did not pay, then the originator of the idea was entitled to be paid on a "quantum meruit." With regard to the "Traveller" there was an express agreement that the plaintiff was to go on with it and only be paid when there was a profit on it. He submitted that in both cases there was an agreement, that there had been a dismissal, and that such dismissal was wrongful.

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Fitzgerald was called and stated that he had been ten years in the profession. In 1893 he was asked to write an article for "Tit-Bits," and in 1895 was employed by the "Strand Magazine" to write articles and edit an album of pictures and photos. Afterwards he was regularly engaged and paid £3 a week for two articles a month. He used to do other literary work for Messrs. Newnes, and was paid as an ordinary contributor. His salary was increased to £10 per week, and it continued at that rate for two years. He learned a lot about travel and then formulated a scheme and designed the title of the "Wide World Magazine" and laid it before Mr. Smith, and it was taken up by Sir George Newnes. Out of seventeen or eighteen articles in the first number fourteen were written by the witness. The magazine was a success. After the magazine had been going some time he made it clear to Sir George Newnes that a proprietory in the magazine on his part must be recognised. Nothing was said about his whole time being given to the defendants. He was to receive a royalty on both the English and American editions, and he asked that the terms should be put into the form of an agreement. This was promised although he never received it. On January 18, 1899, he wrote suggesting that the agreement should be embodied in a written document. With regard to the allegation that he inserted in the "Traveller" advertisements of firms in competition with T. Cook and Sons, in breach of the agreement, the witness said he frequently asked T. Cook and Sons for a list of their competitors, but they refused to give such a list.

Mr. Le Queux wrote to the "Traveller" asking why they were always buttering up hotels. He asked: "Why don't you publish legitimate complaints backed up by documentary evidence?" It seemed a good suggestion, though it would have to be conducted with care. He said to Mr. Le Queux: "Send in your copy and I'll look at it." The copy came, and knowing from Mr. Le Queux's standing that it required no examination he instructed his assistant to pass it into the composing. He never saw any more of the copy until Sir George Newnes wrote complaining of the insertion in the "Traveller" of the "hotel black list." The matter had never been passed or submitted to him a second time before publication.

The witness denied that he had acted against the interests of his employers. He inserted in a number of the "Traveller," afterwards called in, a black list of hotels against which complaints were alleged to have been made by travellers. Asked from whom he obtained his information, the witness said in one case from the wife of an ex-M. P. In another case he got information from his lady friend, who he was convinced would not without cause make complaint. He was asked to edit the "Halfpenny Comic," and did so and received two guineas extra a week for his work.

In cross-examination the witness said he may have known the real name of the Molehill, but he knew he was using a pseudo name. In the first number of the "Wide World Magazine," an article appeard by Dr. Lunn. In the article a photo appeared under which appeared the words, Three doomed men ascending Mont Blanc. It was a misdescription, and was inserted after the proof had been passed by Dr. Lunn. He had correspondence with Dr. Lunn before the appearance of the magazine. It was a guarded correspondence. By guarded he meant it was sometimes necessary in starting a magazine to be deliberately misleading about the idea when writing to a person likely to be of use, and at the same time likely to seize the idea. (Laughter.)

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

AT the Jehangir Hall, Imperial Institute Road, on April 16, the Earl of Hardwicke presided over the annual meeting of the National Indian Association. There were also present Sir Charles Lyall, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Stevens, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir James Pelle, Mr. W. Coldstream, and Miss E. A. Manning, honorary secretary.

Sir Charles Lyall, in moving the adoption of the report for 1901, said that the chief objects of the association were to extend a knowledge of India in England, to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India, and to promote the friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. The funds were small, and were devoted to the publication of a monthly magazine, to lectures and meetings, and to the education of females in India. The Dewan Bahadur V. M. Samarth of Baroda seconded, and the report was adopted. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree moved a resolution expressing sympathy with all efforts made in India to promote sound education for women and girls and to encourage social reform. Mr. Coldstream seconded, and the motion was carried to. Sir James Pelle moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried. The Earl of Hardwicke, in acknowledging the vote, said that he had come there more to listen and to learn than to speak. The excellent and lucid speeches which had been delivered had given him an insight into the work of the association, which rested on the vital principle that the basis of a common understanding was mutual respect and consideration. Such a noble aspiration need not necessarily be confined to relations between India and the mother country. The objects of the association might with advantage be taken note of by members of the House of Commons and by certain sections of the Church. (Laughter.) He looked forward with great confidence and hope to some of the misunderstandings which were supposed to exist in the minds of the people of this country concerning the people of India being removed during the time of the Coronation. The British public would give a royal welcome to the Indian princes and the Indian Army. (Cheers.) He looked on the work of the association as a noble work and one bound to succeed.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mrs. Kendal was once playng in Dublin, the role being Galatea. Pygmalion has that not unusual domestic accessory, a jealous wife. During the temporary absence of the wife, Galatea was about to throw herself into the arms of Pygmalion when an old lady in the audience called out, warningly: "Don't do it, darlint! His wife's just gone out, an it will be like her to be stoppin' at the key-hole!"

A man by the time he is 50, ought to have done a large part of his work. The number of men who achieve fame after 50 is very small. After 50, one may still hope to do some of his best work. It may be work for which he has been preparing unconciously, or more probably it will be the realisation of plans already in his mind. About 50 there is no time to loose. Between 50 and 60 much should be accomplished—enough to justify the life.—"Claudius Clear," in "British Weekly."

How many—or, rather, how few—of the tens of thousands who find pleasure and profit in the control of the "five-and-thirty black slaves, half-a-hundred white," of our well-beloved domestic orchestra are cognisant of the fact that the rendering of a classical piece of the average length of 200 bars call for an outlay of muscular force equivalent to the lifting of a weight of 500 lbs. avoirdupois! Keeping this startling fact in mind, says the "Piano Journal," it is obvious that the lightness or heaviness of touch provided by the obliging piano maker of to-day becomes a matter of the first importance to the player of moderate physique.

It has been brought to the notice of the Post-master-General that numerous letters addressed to places in the Commonwealth of Australia, Rhodesia, Egypt, and the Canary Islands, and to passengers on board steamers passing through the Suez Canal or calling at Madeira and St. Vincent in the Cape Verd Islands, are posted insufficiently prepaid, evidently through the erroneous supposition that the penny rate is applicable to them. The Post master-General desires to point out, therefore, that the proper rate of postage for such letters is 2 1-2d. per 1-2oz. and that any prepaid at the lower rate of 1d. the 1-2oz. are charged double the deficiency on delivery.

We are rapidly gaining in the average lenght of human life. Better sanitation, the enforcement of precautions against contagious and infectious diseases, and the advancement of surgery and medicine are causing an even more rapid reduction of the death-rate than the layman might guess, and this is certainly the case in the United States. The census bulletins of deaths that occurred in 271 cities of 5,000 population or more shows that 18,6 persons died in 1901 out of every 1,000, whereas in 1890 the number who died in the same cities was 21 out of every 1,000. The average age at death in 1890 was 31,1 years; in 1901 it was 35,2 years. If these statistics be accurate, the saving of human life that has been achieved in a decade is enormous.—"Family Doctor."

The great scarcity of nurses in Turkey has led to a proposal, made by the authorities of the American College for Girls in Constantinople to its trustees in Boston, that in connection with the academic course a medical department in the form of a hospital and training school for nurses should be established. It is urged (says the "British Medical Journal") that there is a splendid opening for nurses in taking charge of the native women, who lead idle, aimless lives, and take very little air or exercise, and who consequently develop many real or imaginary diseases. These women greatly need someone to instruct them in the simple laws of hygiene and the care of the body, and nurses would be heartily welcomed by them. The Turkish hospitals import their nurses from Germany.

The Colonial troops are, it is said, to be led in the Coronation procession by Lord Wolseley, and there is a distinct appropriateness in this idea. It may not, perhaps, be recalled by many that Lord Wolseley's association with Canada, says "Army and Navy," might conceivably have been yet more intimate. The late Sir John Macdonald, the famous Canadian Premier who so completely smashed the idea of the absorption of Canada into the United States, used to tell a story of a laughing suggestion made to him by Lady, then Mrs. Garnet, Wolseley one evening as he was taking her into dinner, that he should "do something" for her clever young husband. Sir John took the suggestion seriously, and afterwards declared that, if political eventualities had not prevented him he would have made Wolseley a Canadian Cabinet Minister.

An Irish journal, by way of revenge, no doubt publishes some excellent English bulls. It begins with the Hyde Park orator who, in the middle of a tirade upon landlords and capitalists, suddenly electrified his audience by exclaiming: "If these men were landed on an uninhabited island they wouldn't be there half an hour before they would have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages." A second one is quoted, almost as good: "All along the untrodden paths of the future we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen hand." A third is said to be a preacher's peroration: "We pursue the shadow; the bubble burst; it leaves the ashes in our hands." A fourth might be added to the list; it was a brilliant exordium on the part of an English politician: "We shall never rest until we see the British lion walking hand in hand with the floodgates of democracy."

In olden days it was by the pattern of the cloak he wore, but by the splendour of the material of which it was made, that the rank of a man was indicated. Women of high degree were also given sumptuous wraps of the same kind to blazon forth their great estate. Ethelreda, Princess of East Anglia and an abbess, is represented in a benedictional of the tenth century, which belongs to the Duke of Devonshire wearing over a tunic of cloth of gold a splendid scarlet mantle most handsomely embroidered.—"Pall Mall Magazine."

A new reading has been given to the term "free wheel" in Japan. According to the "Kobe Chronicle, a young gentleman was brought up at the Ku Saibansho the other day charged with stealing a bicycle. Asked why he had done the thing, he said he was a student of English, and seeing the bicycle standing idle near a doorway an English friend told him that it was a free wheel, whereupon he had taken it out for a ride, when a policeman interfered and deprived both himself and the wheel of their freedom. "The English," as he told the judge, is an atrocity language.

There is a rumour that the patch is to be revived A contrary rumour says this cannot be, unless powdered hair is revived too, for the patch needs while to justify it. Well, let us have patch and powder both. Sooner or later the fashion is certain to come round again, as all fashions do. Why not now? Why not commemorate the Coronation year by the recrudescence of the patch? There are spots on the sun—take that as an omen. I address you thus warmly because all that is necessary for the revival of any fashion is that a supremely beautiful woman should take the lead.—"Books of To-day and Books of To-morrow."

After having been embedded in the sand for five years the anchor of Nelson's ill-fated flagship, the Foudroyant, which was wrecked at Blackpool in 1897, has been raised and taken ashore. The anchor lay right in the channel, and was a constant danger to pleasure boats. Nothing could be done, however, as it was the property of the company which purchased the wreck. About six weeks ago the company abandoned their claim, and the North Pier Company, by means of a tug boat and a powerful crane, buoyed the anchor up and dragged it ashore, where it now lies, a source of interest to visitors.

The new quarantine order of the Board of Agriculture is not likely to become any more popular by reason of the high fees which are enforced for the compulsory detention of imported dogs. An average charge of 8s.6d a week is so characteristic of the generosity usually displayed by a Government department when spending other people's money, that a minimum of 7s. and a maximum of 10s. will surprise no one, though it is cruelly hard upon the victims (says "Country Life"). This is surely a matter for reconsideration on the part of the Board, and, if only for the sake of its reputation for justice, it should reduce the amount of the impost.

An interesting history is possessed by one of the exhibits now on view at an art loan exhibition at Norwich. It is a handsome silver banqueting service lent by Mrs. Cator, and dated 1582. Centuries ago it was buried by a butler in the service of one of Mrs. Cator's ancestors in order to save it from some of Cromwell's troopers. The butler took the silver away in a barrow, and was seen no more until his body was found on Dartmoor lying beside the empty chest. It was supposed that the plate had been stolen, but in 1821 it was uprooted by a ploughshare which was turning up a piece of land on the moor, the whole service of twenty-three pieces being found intact.

Madrid is busy preparing for the Coronation of the young King, Alfonso XIII, which is expected to be a very brilliant function. The English Court may be represented by the Prince of Wales, the German Emperor by Prince Albert of Prussia, the Czar by the Grand Duke Alexis, the King of Italy by the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the King of Sweden by the Crown Prince, and the venerable King of Denmark by his grandson Prince Christian. Apartments in the Escurial are being prepared for a number of the Royal guests, and others will be accommodated in the Royal Palace at Madrid and at Aranjuez. Considerable alterations are in progress at the Escurial (says "Travel"), as some of the suites of rooms have not been refurnished or decorated since the days of Philip II.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

STARTLING STORY OF METHUEN'S DEFEAT.

"THESE SCOUNDRELS ALL CLEARED OFF."

LIEUTENANT Jennings, of Crimsby, who was in Lord Methuen's disaster, writing to his father, says:—"The rear-guard were overwhelmed by about twenty to one. About half the force was composed of Colonials and half-castes, whilst it also included several Dutchmen. All these scoundrels," he writes, "cleared off, some of them without even firing a shot, and they never attempted to make a stand. They galloped off like sheep, although I understand Lord Methuen implored them to make a stand. Our units were overwhelmed in detail. The guns came into action within too short range. Major Paris, with some of the 5th Imperial Yeomanry, who got into a kraal and refused to surrender, were shelled and driven out, and although a few escaped most of them had to surrender. I began to attend to the wounded, and was being marched off a prisoner when Delarey came up and I asked him to allow me to stay and do what I could for the wounded. He consented, and I saw our dear general lifted into a waggon and taken away. Poor fellow, his leg is shattered above the knee. He said afterwards: Thank God it was not my column and they were not my men that ran away. Boers say that he and French are the only two generals they fear and respect. The Yeomanry did well, but shot badly. Had the Colonials only stood their ground half as well they would have saved the situation. The Colonials and half-castes may do for scouting, but not for a desperate stand against superior numbers."

LORD METHUEN'S REPORT.

Lord Methuen's report on the engagement at Tweebosch on March 7 is published. Lord Methuen's object was to prevent the force under General Delarey moving northwards to the Marico district. Columns under Colonels Rochfort, Kekewich, and Paris were to co-operate. In view of the bolting of the mounted troops, the composition of Colonel Paris's column (which Lord Methuen accompanied) is important. It consisted of the following units:—5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, 184 men under Captain Jennings.

Cape Police (including Special Police), 233 men under Major Berange,

Cullinan's Horse, 64 men under Captain Cullinan,

British South African Police, 24 men attached to Cullinan's Horse.

4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 1 section under Lieutenant Venning, D.S.O.

1 pom-pom, "GG" Section, under Captain Geoghegan, Royal Field Artillery.

These units did not belong to Major Paris's column, but were an addition, placed under his command.

Major Paris's column before the fresh units were placed under his command at Vryburg:—

36th Company Imperial Yeomanry, 110 men.

Diamond Fields Horse 92 men.

Dennison's Scouts, 38 men under Captain Browne.

Ashburner's Light Horse, 136 men under Captain Ashburner.

38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 1 section under Lieutenant Nesham.

1 pom-pom, "D," Field Artillery.

1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 200 men under Captain Montagu.

1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 100 men under Lieutenant Paul.

Concerning the mounted men (who were the special charge of Major Paris) Lord Methuen says:—

The mounted troops were the best horse force that I have yet had under me, added to which the Cape Police, under Major Berange, held an exceptionally high reputation, as did also the local corps. I remarked to Major Paris on leaving Vryburg that I could not believe in the numbers given to me. He again made inquiries, and satisfied himself that the numbers were correct.

On the 6th there had been some sniping at the rearguard by about 100 of Van Zyl's commando, and, seeing some confusion, I went back myself, sending at the same time for the section of the 38th Battery. I found the men forming the rear screen, which consisted of the 86th Company Imperial Yeomanry, very much out of hand, and lacking both fire discipline and knowledge of how to act. There seemed to be a want of instructed officers and non-commissioned officers.

On the 7th, the rearguard consisted of Diamond Fields Horse and Dennison's Scouts. Thinking there was a likelihood of an attack in rear, I had called Major Paris's attention to the necessity of putting thoroughly reliable troops in the rearguard. The country through which we passed was flat and without brush. At daybreak (about 5 a. m.) a heavy fire was opened on the rearguard. The fire was so intense that the rear screen was at once reinforced by the section of the 38th Battery and one pom-pom Diamond Fields Artillery. A portion of Ashburner's Light Horse and the detachment of the 5th Imperial Yeomanry were extended on either flank, round which the enemy seemed intent on galloping. . . . I joined the ox convoy about this time and found Captain Hilney, D.A.A.G., assisting Captain Montagu, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, commanding the infantry, to extend the men to meet the attack on our right flank. The section 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and the pom-pom "GG" Section, had already taken up a position to meet this attack. I could see no mounted men available and could only assume that they had all gone to reinforce the rear screen. . . . The Boers, attacking the rearguard had come on with great determination right amongst the rear screen, but the support to screen having been reinforced by Ashburner's Light Horse, Cullinan's Horse, and some of the 5th Imperial Yeomanry, held them such eck till about 6·30 a.m. A heavy attack then developed on our rear and right flank, which caused, as far as I could see, all mounted troops then in rear (some of them which had originally been there had moved off towards the flanks to meet threatened attacks) to break, and they galloped in complete confusion past our left flank. The section 38th Battery was then left unprotected, but continued in action until every man, with the exception of Lieut. Nesham, was hit. I am informed that this officer was called upon to surrender, and on refusing to do so was killed.

The attack on our right flank was pressed home to within 600 yards of the gun of the 4th Battery. I then gave orders for a kraal about one mile along the road to Leeuwkuil to be occupied, and sent orders to rally the mounted men on the rising ground beyond the kraal. The kraal was occupied by Major Paris and Major Berange, with some forty men. The mounted troops in the meantime continued their retirement. I remained with the guns, 4th Battery and infantry until my horse was killed and my thigh fractured by a bullet.

Lord Methuen also refers to the appearance of the Boers in kaki, "many of them wearing the chevrons of non-commissioned officers," which led to misapprehension by the British troops, and "to losses, by death, wounds, and captures."

ALLEGED SOCIETY CARD SHARPERS.

GRAVE CHARGE.

On charges of keeping, during the months of February and March, James Street Mansions, Buckingham Gate, for the purposes of unlawful gaming Darcy Middleton, 33 4 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, John Castles, of York Street, St. James's, Charles Forrester, of 35, Buckingham Gate and Edward Lovelock, of 15, Jermyn Street, St. James's were placed in the dock at the Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, April 16.

Mr. Muskett for the prosecution in opening the case, said that all the defendants were charged with robbing young gentlemen of large sums by card sharping. The premises to which these young gentlemen were taken were most elegantly and luxuriously furnished. The police had received many complaints and had secured the attendance of one gentleman who lost £36 at one sitting and £228 at another.

Inspector Robert Fuller stated that at half-past one this morning he went to James Street Mansions—also known as 35, Buckingham Gate—and arrested the prisoners in magnificently furnished apartments on the second floor.

Mr. Emil Wuechter, of 30 Langham Street, Portland Place, a gentlemen, in answer to Mr. Muskett, said: "On the last Sunday in February I made the acquaintance of Mr. Lovelock at the Carlton Hotel. He started a conversation by remarking that he was a retired sheep merchant from Australia. After he heard that I had no engagement that afternoon, he invited me to call and see a friend of his who was not well. He said his friend resided at Buckingham Gate. Having nothing to do, we went in a cab to James Street Mansions to a flat on the second floor. Forrester opended the door, and Lovelock introduced me to him, also to Castles and Middleton, the latter an old friend who was said to be a very rich sheep merchant. We played ping-pong on a beautiful table for about half an hour.

"A game of cards was suggested. I never saw the game before. They called it 'petit pacquete.' The cards were put face downwards on the table and your stakes on as many of the cards you like. There as no limit as to stakes. The defendants in turn acted as the banker. I never won at any time, but always lost."

When the witness left off playing he had lost £66. On another occasion he lost £217 or £228, but paid £27 in cash and gave an I.O.U. for £200, which he did not pay as he came in touch with the police.

The prisoners were remanded.

ACCORDING to a Tientsin despatch, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have agreed to all the conditions proposed by the foreign Powers in regard to the restoration of Tientsin to China, except the one which prohibits China from garrisoning Tientsin City with a large army.

THE NEEDS OF INDIA.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF A BRITISH M.P.

MR. H. C. RICHARDS, K.C., M.P., has returned to England after an absence of several months in India, about which country in conversation with our representative, he had much that was interesting to say. "I have had the usual globe-trotting experience," he said, "with the exception that I devoted a great deal of time to visiting educational establishments of every kind. I spent a week-end at probably one of the most interesting of all public-school experiments, the Mohammedan College at Aligarh. From England I went to Calcutta, where I stopped a week with the Viceroy, and on his advice I proceeded to Burmah. He had just returned from a tour in Burmah, and was very enthusiastic about its prospects. I thoroughly agree, though only as a globe-trotter, that the future prosperity of India is bound up in the development of Burmah. Upper Burmah in particular is practically virgin soil, and Burmah has never known a famine year or seen its crops disappear for lack of water. Its four great rivers, and especially the Irrawadi, possesses the double value of being highways for commerce, and providing water for crops. Burmah will be an absolute refuge for famine-stricken India, as it is now the most successful rice-growing country that we possess. Its enormous deliveries of rice to India during the great famine year showed where a constant rice granary might be established. I also regard the Irrawadi as the best highway to the upper part of China, although at the present time we have no great knowledge of the line of the river beyond thirty miles of its entry into the Chinese Empire. There is a hindrance in the river above Bhamo very much of the character of the old iron gates of the Danube, but it is only a matter of engineering, and may easily be remedied whenever the Chinese Government will permit British steamers to enter or Chinese boats to come out. I think—indeed I am almost certain—that for many years the Viceroy will not encourage the extension of the railway as desired by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to the Chinese frontier. I am not in a position to express my views on the matter, as I did not travel on the railway further than Cathay. The Irrawadi flotilla is the finest river service I have ever seen in the world. For trade Burmah is a splendid territory. The Burmese will spend their last sixpence in silk, in dress, and in a railway outing. They are very different from the ordinary natives of India. They are described as the Irishmen of the East, but they have no fads about Home Rule, and are perfectly satisfied with Britain, because it collects its taxes only once a year. Caste does not exist amongst the Buddhists of Burmah. They are far too sensible. Thousands of Indians go over to reap the harvest, but they do not stop, and that is a mistake. Burmah could do with a few millions of native Indians from the plains where one season of drought or means famine. I am very enthusiastic about Burmah, and I do not regret having suffered from Burmah fever, as I think every globe-trotting M.P. ought to have an idea of what our soldiers and officials have to face."

INDIA'S POVERTY.

What was your impression of the condition of India as far as you saw it?—There is undoubtedly a great amount of poverty, but it was far greater before the advent of British rule. We have saved millions from starvation, and there are practically thirty millions more in India now than there were in 1870. I think child marriages and enormous families are responsible for a good deal of the poverty. Those who talk about the increasing poverty of India forget that we have created a native middle class much resembling our own. There are lawyers a most important and wealthy body of traders, and native officials. I can hardly trust myself to speak about some of those native officials with moderation. We are asked to displace European officials by natives. Let me give you an answer I got from an intelligent Rajput, a Hindoo, who has been all over India. I asked him to tell me frankly if they wanted native officials put in the place of the Europeans, and if that was the message I was to take back to England. He said: 'Let me tell you the honest truth. An English private soldier may be rough to the native, but he will be just. A native cannot get justice from native policemen unless he pays them.' The amount of corruption I heard of amongst the native police is appalling. I am confident that it is not less but more European supervision that is needed from the Public Works Department to the humblest question of revenue collection. We want to develope and encourage education amongst the Mohammedan race. They make much better officials and better soldiers, and when educated are much more loyal subjects than the Brahmins or the Hindoos. There are only fifty-seven millions of them against 204 millions of the Hindoos, but the victory of their arms in the sixteenth century would be repeated in the twentieth if England were ever weak enough to abandon India to itself. They are by nature a martial, not a ruling race.

B. A. COOLIES.

"Education amongst Hindoos has been overdone. It is a joke, but there is probably some truth in it, that you can get a B.A. coolie in Madras. You can certainly find those who have gone in for the B. A. in the very humblest departments in Southern India. What the native of India lacks is technical training. Once trained he can do good work. Perhaps the best proof of what can be done is the development of the leather industry at Cawnpore, where some of the most magnificent leather work I have seen outside Great Britain is prepared and sold at cheaper rates than we should find in a London-wall or Wood-street warehouse. We must encourage native industry. India is too much dependent on agriculture. I do not think we have given enough encouraged fairly those who have tried to develop native work. Take the present depressed state of the cotton mills in Bombay and the district. There are eighty two of these mills in Bombay and 111 in the rest of the Empire. Most of them were started by groups of merchants to draw the native to paying work and to spin what was grown on the plains. At the present time there is barely a mill that is paying a dividend. A few of them are not earning enough to cover the necessary five per cent. for depreciation of machinery, and twenty are in liquidation. They allege, and with some truth it seems, that it is due to the five per cent. excise duty, and ask, now that there is a surplus of over four millions sterling, that the duty should be removed. The whole of the amount collected by this duty is only £120,000, but it makes all the difference between prosperity and poverty. It is a burning question, and I cannot help thinking that the friends of India who are meeting next week at the Memorial Hall should look at the small but practical matters which affect the commerce of the country. The Indians are very wroth with Sir Henry Fowler for having imposed this duty on cotton."

HOW TO PREVENT FAMINE.

Mr. Richards did not make a tour of the famine districts. He did not, that is to say, go over the villages and the country parts which suffer most, but he saw enough to form an opinion on the subject. "The only way in my opinion," he said "that famine can be prevented is by a large system of irrigation works. The Government is spending the greater part of the surplus in tank works in the villages, but a much wider system is needed. The task is stupendous, but I am convinced that it would pay in the long run. There ought to be a capital account for the purpose, and I think an Indian loan devoted entirely to irrigation would be repaid with a redemption fund in probably fifteen or twenty years."

NO PERIPATETIC VICEROY.

The popularity of Lord Curzon was everywhere evident to Mr. Richards. The traders consider he is the first Viceroy who has recognised their wants. Lord Curzon has gone about probably more than any man who thus filled the position to ascertain on the spot what has been done and what is to be done. He might be termed a peripatetic Viceroy, for he is always on the move. If he had done nothing else Lord Curzon would claim recognition by his work in connection with the preservation of Indian antiquities, and particularly in connection with the repair of the ancient buildings of India. That is a proof of the benefit of British rule. The native would allow his finest monuments to crumble to decay. He would dwell amongst the finest tombs and use them as a dweller in the slums does a Tottenham staircase."

In the old days, when the British tariff included everything imported into the British Isles, there was often considerable difficulty in classification at the Customs House. The first Egyptian mummy for a time fairly gravelled the author ities. Was it raw material: was it a semi-manufacture: or was it an article in the last stage of manufacture? Ultimately, after mature consideration it was decided that the mummy was an article of manufactured merchandise. But the perplexity of the English Customs officials on this occasion was as nothing compared to the embarrassment in which a Babu at a railway station in North West Provinces recently found himself. An invalied in a plains' station was so ill that the Civil Surgeon considered his only chance of recovery lay in removal to the Hills. But the patient could not be moved into an ordinary invalid carriage, and he was accordingly deposited, bed and all, in a goods waggon and sent off on his journey. At a certain junction the station-Babu appeared on the scene, and announced that he must "classify" him in order to calculate the fare. But here a difficulty arose, there was no class for a sick man in a goods' waggon, and the nearest thing that the Babu could arrive at was—a corpse? Naturally enough the invalid objected; the more so as he found that he would be charged four fares. Eventually he was classified as "live stock," and as such was conveyed to his terminal station.

LORD CROMER ON EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

LORD CROMER'S Reports on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1901, have been published as a Parliamentary paper Egypt No. 1, 1902.) The principal document in this paper is Lord Cromer's annual report on the progress of Egypt. The first portion of it deals with the accounts of the year 1901, and the estimates for 1902, the figures for which have already been published.

Lord Cromer says:—

Thus, if Egypt were not hampered by the peculiar system of accounts and estimates imposed by its international obligations, the figures of 1902 would stand as follows:—Revenue, £E10,844,000; expenditure, £E900,000; surplus, £E944,000.

It follows that, on estimates which may still be characterized as very cautious, a surplus of nearly a million is, or, perhaps, I should say, ought to be, available either for increasing expenditure or for relief of taxation.

Among other subjects dealt with, Lord Cromer says regarding slavery that the main interest of anti-slavery operations has now been shifted from Egypt to the Sudan. In Egypt proper "for all practical purposes the institution of slavery no longer exists." Education receives on a good deal of attention from Lord Cromer the progress in it, though perceptible is necessarily slow.

The effect of the construction of a reservoir at Assouan on the temples at Philæ is a matter of great concern to all who are interested in antiquarian matters. Lord Cromer says:—

The construction of the Nile Reservoir at Assouan will involve the annual submersion of a portion of the temples situated upon the island of Philæ. This is much to be regretted, but it was unavoidable, as the Assouan Cataract presented such advantages over every other site as to render its selection imperative. The Egyptian Government decided, in consequence, to take all possible steps to preserve a record of these monuments as they existed prior to the rise in the water levels, and also to lessen any danger which might arise from the annual inundation. With the first object in view a volume, prepared by Captain Lyons, R. E., was published in 1897. It gives a full account of the temples and other structures on the island, and is furnished with photographs and, detailed drawings of the buildings as they then stood.

In order to attain the second object, a careful study of the foundation was made during the summer of 1901. Early in April a special staff was engaged for the purpose. Shafts were sunk longside the foundations of the different buildings, and the nature of the soil and the depth of the rock were examined and ascertained. This work was completed, at a cost of £E1,600, before the arrival of the flood and complete drawings and estimates were prepared.

After a close study of the question, and acting upon the advice of Sir Benjamin Baker, the Government decided to underpin the foundations, the method employed differing in each case according to the nature of the foundations.

It is expected that the work will be entirely completed by the end of May, 1902.

In concluding his report on Egypt, Lord Cromer says:—

The facts which I have stated in this Report are sufficient to show that the past year was one of steady and normal progress. The Soudan naturally lags behind, neither in view of the general character of the problem which has to be solved in that country is it to be anticipated that any very striking results will be speedily obtained. But in Egypt proper it may be said that the foundations, on which the well being and the material prosperity of a civilized community should rest, have been laid. It is, of course, obvious that, in every Department of the State, further improvements are both necessary and practicable. But these are of the most part, matters of administrative detail. So far, at all events, as the purely Egyptian portion of the administration is concerned, no radical change of any kind appears to be required. The fiscal system has been placed on a sound footing. The principal irrigation works are either completed, or are approaching completion. Means of locomotion, both by rail and road, have been improved and extended. The institution of slavery is virtually defunct. The corvee has been practically abolished. Although both the judicial system and the organization of the police admit of further improvement, it may be said that law and order everywhere reign supreme. The courbash is no longer employed as an instrument of Government. The army is efficient and well organized. The abuses which existed under the old recruiting system have been swept away. New prisons and reformatories have been built. The treatment of prisoners is in conformity with the principles generally adopted in Europe. The sick man can be nursed in a well-equipped and well-managed hospital. The lunatic is no longer treated like a wild beast. Means have been provided for enabling the peasantry to shake themselves free from the grip of the money-lenders. A very great impulse has been given to education in all its branches. In a word, all the main features of Western civilization have been introduced, with such adaptations as have been necessitated by local requirements. Broadly speaking is may be said that all that is now required in Egypt is to persevere in the course which has been already traced out, and to gradually introduce into the existing system such improvements as time and experience may show to be necessary.

That system is, indeed, replete with anomalies and theoretical imperfections. Nevertheless, in practice, it has produced good results. It has assured the prosperity of Egypt and the contentment of the vast majority of its inhabitants. Habit and custom are, year by year, contributing to place that prosperity and contentment on a more and more stable basis.

A memorandum by Major J. H. L'E. Johnstone is appended to the report respecting contracts for materials made during the year by the Egyptian Government. The total, which is given in British money, is £351,500, of which £342,500 were placed in Great Britain. The whole of the coal and coke ordered, £230,000 came from this country. We note that where there has been keen competition Great Britain has been run close by Germany and Belgium, and that the contracts placed in the United States have been disappointing; none were placed there in 1901.

Lord Cromer has prepared a report on the Sudan, based on notes and other materials sent him by Sir Reginald Wingate, who has been fully occupied with the administration of the country. The report is of some length, and will be read with interest. The finance of the Sudan is in a more satisfactory condition than could have been anticipated a few years ago, but naturally it is not yet possible to balance the Budget without a relatively heavy deficit, amounting for 1902 to £2,263,000.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 19th April 1902	970,992
3 Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15, 29,008

NEWS has reached Calcutta of the death at Mecca from cholera of one of the most remarkable religious leaders that Mohamedanism in India has produced. Maulvi Abu Mohamed Ibrahim was the recognised head of the sect known as the Akil-i-Hadis, which has recently taken in India among the Mahomedans the part played by the Puritans in English religious thought. Fired by a zeal and a courage that nothing in the way of opposition could daunt, the Maulvi entered on a mission to reform the whole character of religious practise and teaching in India, and his devotion won him adherents all over the Islamic world. He was the founder of the Arabic College at Arrab, which has done so much for Arabic learning. He left India about eighteen months ago on the pilgrimage to Mecca, and, we are told, it was his intention thence to make a tour of Europe, Africa, and America to preach Islam reformed to the whole world. The cutting short of what his adherents in Bengal regarded as an inspired mission has, apart from the loss of so powerful a personality, filled them with the greatest grief.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. LAVERAN, after many researches, has discovered that the nagana, or tsetse fly, inoculates the blood of bitten animals with a hematozoar called Trypanosama Brucei. Serum of human blood injected into the animal makes the trypanosoma disappear, but after four or five days it reappears, and a new injection is required to prolong the life of the horse or cow. The fact is being utilised by M. Laveran to render small animals immune with human serum, and then employ their serum to preserve larger animals, but his results have not been published as yet.

Dr. G. Kaiser, of Vienna, finds that rays from an electric arc lamp concentrated by a lens of glass filled with mythelene, which colours them blue, destroys the bacillus of tuberculosis in 30 minutes or so. These blue rays traverse the body, and consumptives treated with them have been benefited or cured. The rays also act as an anæsthetic provided no red rays are mingled with them. It is curious to note that blue has often been regarded as a soothing and red as a stimulating colour. The sky is blue.

Gelatine on glass, polished marble, rock crystal, and other minerals attaches itself so firmly as to break away scales of the material on removal, and the fact is employed by Professor Cailletet, Member of the Institute, to engrave glass or crystal. The process is to dissolve in ordinary water heated gelatine (preferably Colle de Flandre), adding 6 per cent. of its weight of potash alum. When the solution is syrupy it is painted on the glass with a camel hair pencil. On this layer, half-an-hour afterwards, another is laid, and when the gelatine is so hard that it does not yield to the finger nail (which happens in 24 hours), the glass is put into an oven not hotter than 40° Centigrade. After some hours there the gelatine can be removed with flakes of glass.

We have already spoken of the researches of a foreigner on luminous bacteria occurring in sea water and the lumps he has made from them. Mr. J E. Barnard has also tried experiments of the kind in the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, and his results are given in "Nature." The photobacterium indicum forms a skin on liquid cultures, which is very luminous, and may sometimes cause the luminosity of sea water. A flask containing a fluid culture of bacteria was highly phosphorescent, as shown by the photograph he prints.

The firm of Danto-Rogeat, silk manufacturers of Lyons, have adopted electric driers for their fabrics. They are, of course, free of smoke or dust, safe, and easily regulated. The heat is produced by the electric current traversing resistance of nickel-iron.

M. Leo Dex, has devised an automatic ballast thrower for balloons. The ballast is water, and the stopcock is opened by a spring against an electro-magnetic detent which keeps it closed until the spring acts. An aneroid barometer sensitive to the pressure of the atmosphere is influenced when the balloon sinks and the needle departs from zero, thereby stopping the electric current acting on the detent. The spring comes into play, the stopcock is opened, the water runs out, and the balloon rises again. It is hoped that the arrangement will be useful in the proposed journey over the Sahara by balloon.

Basic superphosphate is a manure prepared by mixing superphosphate with slaked lime, and is distinctly alkaline, combining the solubility of superphosphate with the alkaline nature of slag. It is particularly adapted for clayey, gravelly, sandy, granitic, or peaty soils, and in general for all soils having less than 1 per cent. of lime. It is in the form of a dry powder easily applied. According to the inventor, Mr. John Hughes, it is intended to take an intermediate position between slag and superphosphate, and results in the field last season confirm those of the laboratory.

Corsets are condemned by medical men on grounds of health, and with good reason. Yet they are worn, and as it is difficult now for women to abandon them, M. Gledard, in the "Revue Scientifique" treats of the matter, as a physiologist, at great length, and recommends a "rational corset," which is not only hygienic but asthetic, and is fully illustrated by him.

Mr. F. E. J. Litot and Mr. A. Mayer, of Pittsburg, United States, have patented an adaptation of the Hughes induction balance, for the purpose of separating good from bad coin, and also testing metals.

Mr. Verril, son of Professor Verril, of Yale University, United States, claims to produce "anrotypes" and "argent types" by simply depositing metallic gold and silver on glass, wood, metals, and even paper. The pictures are permanent.

The smokeless powder of the United States Navy is said to be made by dissolving 3 parts (by weight) of nitrocellulose in a mixture of 2 parts of ethylic ether and 1 part of ethylic alcohol. The solution is completed under pressure, making it a clear paste, afterwards granulated.

Certain trees are still worshipped among the Ashantis and other savages, but the custom was for merly widespread, and in 1262 the Council of Nantes condemned the tree cult. M. Coupin points out that such trees had something peculiar about them striking the imagination, notably parasites, for example, the mistletoe of the Druids.

Mistletoe on the oak was rare, and when found was gathered with ceremony, on the sixth day of the moon, or commencement of the Druidical month. It was called by a name signifying universal remedy. After a sacrifice and feast under the oak, two white bulls were brought forward, and the priest, robed in white, cut the mistloe with a golden sickle, and dropped it into a white sheet. The bulls were then immolated, and a prayer offered. An infusion of mistletoe was regarded as a cure for sterility in animals, and antidote to poisons. It was the extreme rarity of mistletoe on the oak that gave it sanctity in this case. The manifold roots of the pagoda fig or banyan also made it sacred in Hindustan. The banyan is also sometimes parasitic.

A patent has been taken out in America for applying photography to give tailors the measure of clothes. The picture is covered with "squares" like some kind of writing paper, and the squares give the dimensions. Several views, back, front, sideways, &c., are taken, and other necessary measurements are indicated.

The Berlin-Zossen high speed electric railway experiments on a straight two-rail track have not been satisfactory. The speed attained was not 125, but 100 miles an hour, and that only for a short time. The effect on the track was so destructive that higher speeds were not attempted.

The colours of feathers arise from pigments, or special structure, and Mr. R. M Strong in a paper to the American Morphological Society observes that pigmentation occurs in the earlier stages of the growth of the feather before it burst from the sheath.

Professor Maspero, after lighting the historic temple of Karnak at Thebes, Egypt, by electricity, is going to introduce the light into the dark passages of the Pyramids, which, as readers of "Rasselas" will remember, frightened Pekuah and led to her capture by the Arabs.

The Windward, of the Peary Arctic Club, after wintering at Brigus, Newfoundland, has returned to New York, and will go to the Arctic regions for Lieutenant Peary this summer.

Is absent mindedness a symptom of brain failure? The answer to that question is clearly that it may or may not point to some more or less serious underlying degeneration of the brain tissues, and that in each individual case it must be left to the sufferer the matter with the help of his physician. If the mere leaving behind personal belongings in railway carriages or in cabs and other vehicles, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of persons who post letters without stamps, and enclose valuables in letters which they forget to address, were in all cases the result of mental failure then the outlook for the United Kingdom might well be called alarming. To take a portion of one of those groups, namely, the fluds for one year in London cabs and omnibuses, as officially reported: this curious list includes 850 sticks, 19,000 umbrellas, 267 rugs, 742 opera glasses, 926 articles of jewellery, 180 watches, 3,239 purses, several dogs, birds, bank-notes and cats. It seems inexplicable how any person could take out a watch in order to leave it lying on the seat of a cab, and no less incredible that a cat should be left behind in a hackney coach. As to the lapse of attention and memory involved in such oversights, they may be due on the one hand to a passing mental preoccupation or temporary ill-health, or on the other hand they may point to more serious conditions of brain-fag or of failure of nutrition in the brain cells that is of serious import. Any individual who finds that he is acquiring the habit of frequently leaving things behind him in cabs and railway carriages had better go on and consult some physician of experience of disease in its broader aspects. A visit to a brain specialist under such conditions would be apt to be too alarming for the average man in the street.

STRENGTHENING. REFRESHING.

Pure and Soluble.
Easily Digested.
Highly Nutritious.
Of Exquisite Flavor.

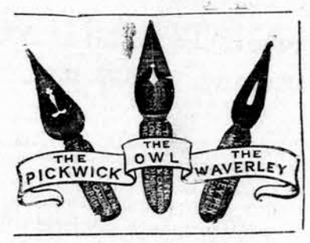
van Houten's Cocoa

Preferred by connoisseurs for its quality and flavor. Selected by housekeepers for its economy in use. It is universally acknowledged to be the

Best in Existence.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

BEWARE OF THE PARTY OFFERING IMITATIONS.



"The Waverely Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED AND DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited; Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S

No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC.
The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

15% CARBOLIC POWDER.
A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.

Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.